

4B

+

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

1910.



ANNEXURE D.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1910.

PART I.

General.—The year 1910 was an unusually cool and dry one, both the temperature of the air and the rainfall being below the average as shown by the meteorological statements. This is the eighth year in succession in which the rainfall has been below the average. The health of the population, as indicated by the mortality statistics, was remarkably good, the crude death-rate (28·8 reckoned on corrected population) being the lowest which has been recorded since the registration of deaths was placed upon a satisfactory footing. The death-rate corrected for deaths of non-residents was only 23·0 per 1,000, while the rate further corrected for age and sex distribution was 27·5 per 1,000. This reduction in the general death-rate was due to a decrease in the number of deaths from all the principal causes. The infant mortality, the mortality from diarrhoeal diseases, and from fevers were all lower than has hitherto been recorded; the mortality from the pulmonary group of diseases, which includes phthisis, was also below the average, but is still very high.

With reference to the statistics given in this report it is necessary to remark that, except where otherwise stated, the rates have been calculated on the population as estimated prior to the taking of the Census on March 10, 1911. The population of Colombo town, as ascertained at the recent Census, was 211,184; from which it is now estimated that the mean population in 1910 was 207,684 instead of 193,857 as previously estimated. This represents the remarkable increase of 32½ per cent. since the Census of 1901. The Superintendent of Census points out that the population given above is subject to a final revision, which may possibly include some thousands of Colombo residents who on the night of the Census were on a pilgrimage to St. Anna's in the Puttalam District.

At the time of writing, the population of the various races is not available, and therefore all the race rates are calculated on the old estimated population.

With regard to the incidence of infectious diseases, the most noteworthy occurrence was a small outbreak of smallpox, which began in August and lasted until the end of the year, there being 69 cases in all reported. The original source was not traced, but it was suspected that, as is usual in such cases, the infection was imported from India by one of the deck passengers. This theory is strengthened by the fact that several cases which occurred later were definitely traced to India, the patients having arrived in Colombo during the incubation period of the disease. Upon this being ascertained, steps were taken by the Chairman of the Plague Committee to prevent such importations by quarantining the South Indian Ports.

Although disinfection of houses where persons had died of phthisis had, as recorded in the report for 1909, been carried out by this Department since July, 1909, this was not made a notifiable disease until the passing of Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, and notifications did not begin to be received until August, 1910, 222 cases being reported from that date and dealt with by this Department. For a fuller consideration of this question and of the proposals by the Tuberculosis Diseases Commission reference is requested to Special Report No. 85 of April 11, 1911.

One of the most noteworthy undertakings by this Department during the year was the opening of the Municipal Free Dispensary at Church street, Slave Island, in February, an account of which is given later in this report. No fewer than 6,179 patients were treated during the eleven months, February to December, representing 12,462 visits, which shows the great need which existed for an institution of this kind. It is highly desirable that this system, which was approved some time ago by the Council, should be extended without delay to the other poor quarters of the town. A proposal to this effect has already been submitted by me (*vide* No. 203 of October 29, 1910), but I regret to say it has not so far been adopted (see section 40).

The Municipal enteric hospital, which was opened at the beginning of 1909, continued to do good work, 310 cases being treated with a case mortality of 14·5 per cent. which is very satisfactory considering the more or less moribund condition of many of the cases on admission. Details of the work done are given later (see section 41).

It is necessary once again to record the unsatisfactory state of the public markets, which are for the most part grossly under-staffed. A special report (*vide* No. 39 of February 25, 1911) dealing with this amongst other matters has recently been submitted.

Remarks with reference to the other branches controlled by this Department will be found under their respective headings.

2. *Meteorology.*—The following statements, kindly furnished by Mr. Barnard, Superintendent of the Observatory, show the chief points in regard to the meteorological conditions which prevailed during 1910:—

TABLE I.

(a) Average Monthly Mean Temperature of Colombo (Fort). 41-42 Years.			(b) Monthly Mean Temperature at Colombo (Fort) during 1910.			(c) Average Monthly Mean Pressure at Colombo (Fort). 41-42 Years.		
	°			°			Inches.	
January	..	79·1	January	..	77·3	January	..	29·875
February	..	80·2	February	..	78·0	February	..	29·874
March ..	..	82·0	March ..	..	81·0	March ..	..	29·854
April ..	..	82·6	April ..	..	80·5	April ..	..	29·838
May ..	..	82·3	May ..	..	80·7	May ..	..	29·806
June ..	..	80·9	June ..	..	78·5	June ..	..	29·811
July ..	..	80·5	July ..	..	77·5	July ..	..	29·803
August	..	80·6	August	..	77·1	August	..	29·828
September	..	80·7	September	..	76·8	September	..	29·845
October	..	80·0	October	..	76·8	October	..	29·847
November	..	79·7	November	..	76·5	November	..	29·856
December	..	79·0	December	..	75·8	December	..	29·841
Year	..	80·6	Year	..	78·0	Year	..	29·840

(d) Monthly Mean Pressure at Colombo (Fort) during 1910.			(e) Average Monthly Rainfall at at Colombo (Fort), 41 years.			(f) Monthly Rainfall at Colombo (Fort) during 1910.		
Inches.			Inches.			Inches.		
January	..	29·834	January	..	3·42	January	..	0·95
February	..	29·833	February	..	2·01	February	..	1·00
March ..	..	29·841	March ..	..	4·38	March ..	..	0·84
April ..	..	29·814	April ..	..	10·13	April ..	..	4·71
May ..	..	29·831	May ..	..	11·04	May ..	..	2·32
June ..	..	29·790	June ..	..	7·57	June ..	..	4·20
July ..	..	29·806	July ..	..	4·56	July ..	..	2·77
August	..	29·805	August	..	3·55	August	..	0·84
September	..	29·832	September	..	4·68	September	..	2·15
October	..	29·856	October	..	14·58	October	..	16·83
November	..	29·864	November	..	11·76	November	..	5·71
December	..	29·882	December	..	5·23	December	..	3·37
Year	..	29·832	Year	..	82·91	Year	..	45·69

3. *Topography*.—The following table, given in Mr. Mansergh's 1897 report on the drainage of Colombo, shows the acreage at different heights above mean sea level, from which it will be seen that a large part of Colombo is low-lying and difficult to drain, there being very little land indeed which is more than 50 feet above mean sea level, the great bulk being below the 30 feet level :—

TABLE II.—Acreage at different Heights above Mean Sea Level.
Between Contours.

Up																			
Feet	.. to	4..	6..	8..	10..	12..	14..	16..	18..	20..	30..	40..	50..	60..	70..	80..	90		
Feet	..	4..	6..	8..	10..	12..	14..	16..	18..	20..	30..	40..	50..	60..	70..	80..	90..	100	
Acres	..	953	296	297	447	455	406	430	421	510	667	297	134	87	43	12	6	2	

4. *Population*.—The table below is of great interest, as it shows the population of each ward as estimated since receipt of the 1911 Census results. These figures are, the Superintendent of Census points out, subject to a final revision, which may possibly include some thousands of Colombo residents, mostly from Mutwal probably, who on the night of the Census were on a pilgrimage to St. Anna's in the Puttalam District. The 1911 Census has disclosed the fact that the population of Colombo has increased during the last ten years at a rate far beyond the increase which took place in the previous decennium.

The estimate made prior to the 1911 Census of the mean population during 1910 was 193,857, whereas the estimate made since the Census shows a population of 207,684, an increase of 13,827, which is in itself equal to that of a small town. The ward which shows the greatest increase is Maradana, with an excess increase of 4,519 ; the New Bazaar comes next with an excess increase of 1,511 ; then Fort with 1,117 ; then Kotahena with 1,033. The addition of the pilgrims to the Kotahena Ward would, however, probably bring it out at the head of the list. The only ward which shows a decreased rate of increase is St. Paul's, which has for long had by far the greatest density of population of any ward in the town.

The ward birth- and death-rates will all have to be revised when the final Census returns are received.

TABLE III.—Area and Estimated Population of Wards, 1910, before and after the Census.

Ward.	Total Area.		Nett Area available.		Estimated Population, 1910, made prior to 1911 Census.	Density per Acre of available Area.	Estimate made since the taking of the 1911 Census.	
	Acres.	..	Acres.	..			..	..
Fort	..	220	..	112	..	2,285	..	3,402
Pettah	..	92	..	67	..	7,561	..	7,935
San Sebastian	..	116	..	108	..	10,804	..	11,391
St. Paul's	..	143	..	135	..	24,574	..	24,402
Kotahena	..	1,649	..	1,056	..	38,967	..	40,000
New Bazaar	..	289	..	226	..	20,593	..	22,104
Maradana	..	1,297	..	1,025	..	38,101	..	42,620
Slave Island	..	313	..	304	..	20,554	..	20,647
Colpetty	..	1,928	..	1,655	..	24,115	..	24,563
The lake	..	416	..	—	..	—	..	—
Eastward Extension	..	—	..	—	..	6,303	..	10,733
Total	..	6,463	..	4,688	..	193,857	..	207,684

* Reckoned on population minus Eastward extension, i.e., 187,554.

TABLE IV.—Population of Races, 1910 (Old Estimate).

Race.	Estimated Population, 1910.			
Europeans	3,111
Burghers	13,008
Sinhalese	77,397
Tamils	47,531
Moors	33,484
Malays	5,756
Others	7,267
All Races				187,554*

* This does not include the population of Eastward extension (estimated at 10,733), as its distribution by race is not yet known.

5. *Births.*—The number of births registered in Colombo during 1910 was 4,819, giving a birth-rate of 24·9 per 1,000 persons living, which is above the average (23·4). 646 or 13·4 per cent. of these births were attended by the Municipal midwives.

The race with the highest birth-rate was as usual the Burghers (36·4), who are the only race who have a consistently higher birth-rate than their death-rate. The Malays, however, in 1910 shared this distinction, their birth-rate being 29·5 and their death-rate 28·1. These racial rates cannot however be relied upon until they have been corrected in accordance with the recent Census populations which are not yet available. The birth-rates since 1900 are given in the annexed Tables :—

TABLE V.—Colombo and Ceylon Birth-rates.

Year.			Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.	
			Colombo.	Ceylon.
1900	..	..	21·7	38·6
1901	..	..	20·6	37·5
1902	..	..	23·0	38·5
1903	..	..	21·8	40·0
1904	..	..	22·0	38·5
1905	..	..	23·1	38·7
1906	..	..	27·3	35·7
1907	..	..	24·2	32·8
1908	..	..	25·5	40·1
1909	..	..	25·0	36·7
Average, 1900-1909			23·4	37·7
1910	..	..	24·9*	—

* Reckoned on population of 193,857.

TABLE VI.—Racial Birth-rates.

Race.			Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.	
			Average, 1900-1909.	1910.
Europeans	..	..	27·9	24·4
Burghers	..	..	32·1	36·4
Sinhalese	..	..	29·9	34·7
Tamils	..	..	12·1	13·0
Moors	..	..	20·3	21·7
Malays	..	..	27·3	29·5
Others	..	..	10·9	9·6
All Races			23·4	24·9*

* Reckoned on population inclusive of Eastward extension.

Table VII.—Ward Birth-rates.

Ward.			Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.	
			Average, 1900-1909.	1910.
Fort and Galle Face	..	..	6·7	6·6
Pettah	..	..	6·7	5·7
San Sebastian	..	..	20·4	22·1
St. Paul's	..	..	17·3	16·4
Kotahena	..	..	20·0	22·7
New Bazaar	..	..	23·9	23·7
Maradana	..	..	22·8	23·4
Slave Island	..	..	24·1	23·5
Colpetty	..	..	17·2	19·7
Colombo Town			23·4	24·9*

* Reckoned on population inclusive of Eastward extension.

6. *Deaths.*—The number of deaths in Colombo during 1910 was 5,750, giving a death-rate of 29·7 per 1,000, reckoned on the old estimated population, and 28·8 on the revised estimated population. This is the lowest death-rate recorded since registration was placed upon a proper footing.

The death rate by years, races, and wards are shown in the following Tables :—

Table VIII.—Colombo and Ceylon Death-rates, 1900–1910:

Year.	Death-rate per 1,000 Population.	
	Colombo.	Ceylon.
1900	33·8	27·8
1901	34·7	27·6
1902	33·5	27·5
1903	34·8	25·9
1904	30·8	24·9
1905	34·7	27·7
1906	39·8	34·3
1907	32·6	30·1
1908	36·7	29·4
1909	33·5	30·3
Average, 1900–1909	34·5	28·6
1910 (Old estimate of population)	29·7	
1910 (New estimate of population)	28·8	
1910 Corrected for non-residents dying in institutions	23·0	
1910 Corrected for non-residents and for age and sex	25·7*	

* This is the most correct death-rate.

Table IX.—Racial Death-rates (all Causes).

	Death-rate per 1,000 Population.		Increase or Decrease.
	1900–1909.	1910.	
Europeans	29·1	25·1	— 4·0
Burghers	26·4	24·3	— 2·1
Sinhalese	37·4	35·4	— 2·0
Tamils	34·5	28·1	— 6·4
Moors	31·8	28·9	— 2·9
Malays	35·0	28·1	— 6·9
Others	31·6	21·1	—10·5
All Races	34·5	29·7*	— 4·8

* Reckoned on population inclusive of Eastward extension.

Table X.—Ward Death-rates (all Causes).

Ward.	Death-rate per 1,000 Population.		Increase or Decrease.
	1900–1909.	1910.	
Fort and Galle Face	14·0	17·1	+ 3·1
Pettah	13·9	12·4	— 1·5
San Sebastian	24·7	23·3	— 1·4
St. Paul's	25·1	22·7	— 2·4
Kotahena	27·1	22·3	— 4·8
New Bazaar	30·3	24·5	— 5·8
Maradana	26·7	23·9	— 2·8
Slave Island	28·7	23·0	— 5·7
Kollupitiya	19·3	18·5	— 0·8
Colombo Town	34·5	29·7*	— 4·8

* Reckoned on population inclusive of Eastward extension.

7. *Infant Mortality: (a) General.*—Deaths, 1,420; death rate, 295 per 1,000 births; average death-rate during the previous ten years, 353; decrease, 58 per 1,000 births.

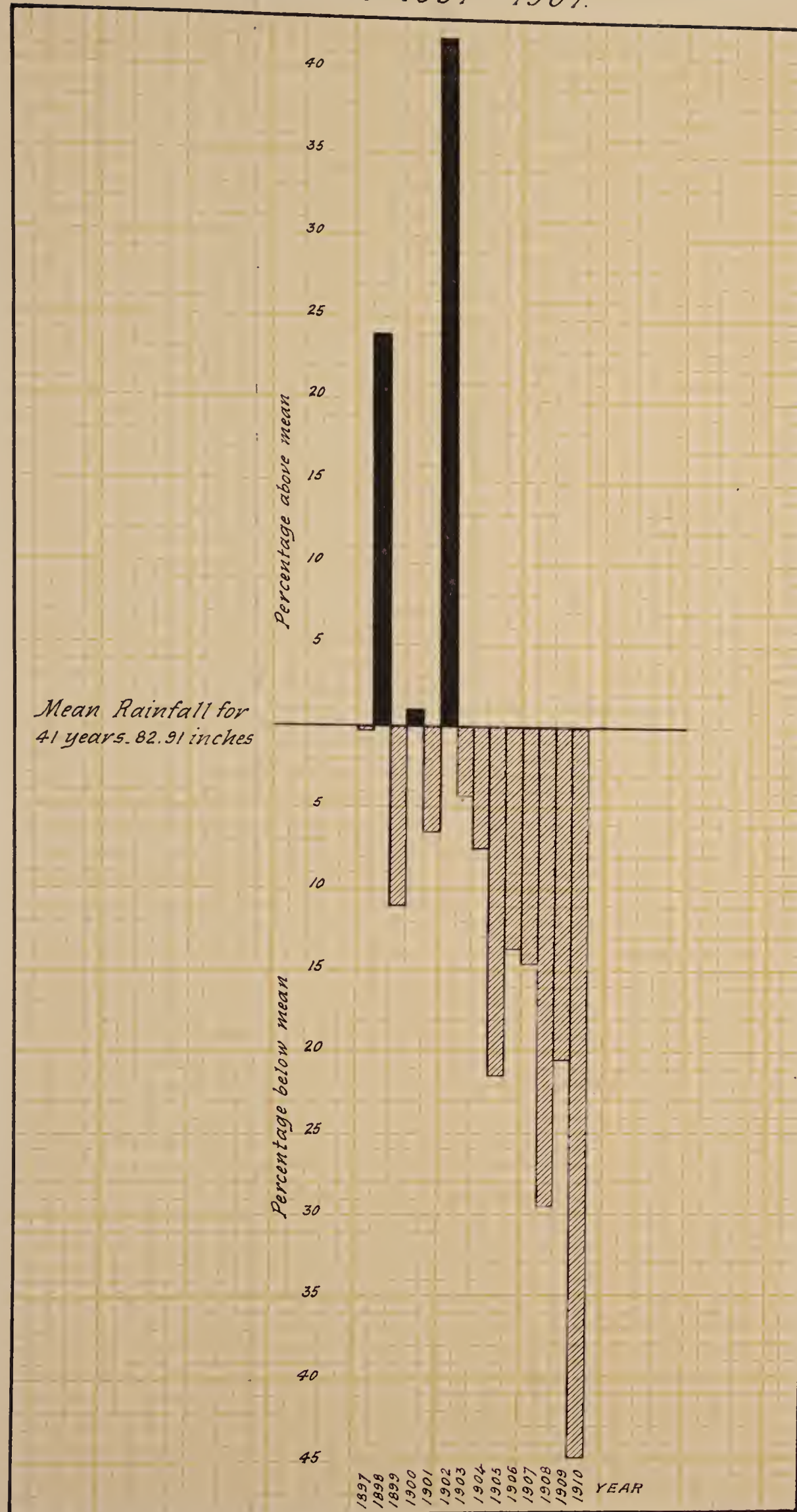
One of the most satisfactory features of the mortality statistics in Colombo is the infant death-rate which has been more or less steadily falling for a series of years, the rate in 1910 being the lowest on record. A glance at the accompanying diagram shows the period during which this improvement has been manifested, viz., from 1903 up to date.

The horizontal line in the diagram represents the mean infant death-rate for the whole period 1897 to 1910, the black columns above the lines represent the percentage above the mean death-rate, while the shaded columns represent the percentage below the mean.

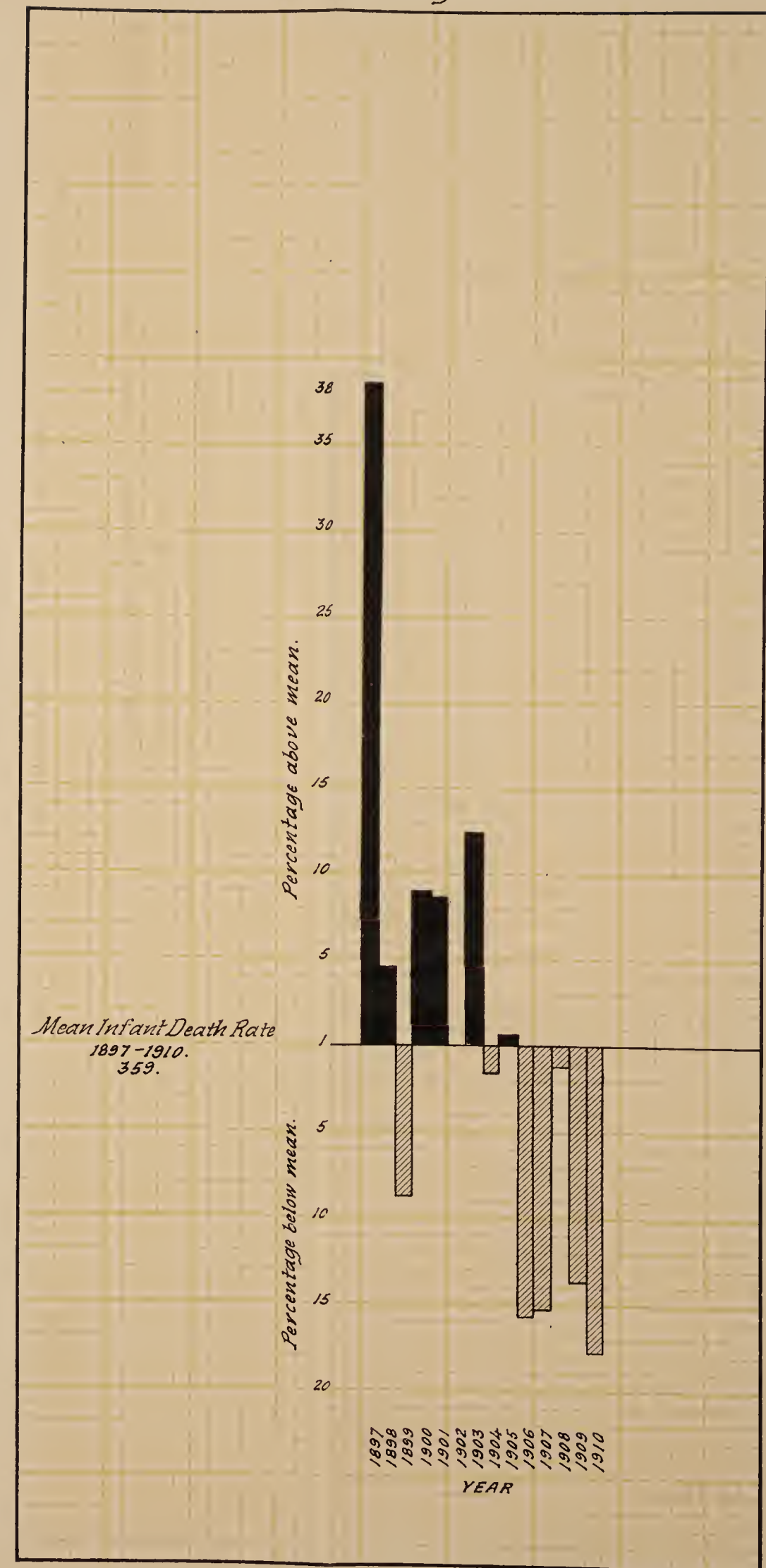
It is of course difficult to say definitely what are all the factors responsible for this decrease in the number of infant deaths, but the following are probably the chief, viz.: (1) meteorological conditions; (2) improved methods of town cleansing; (3) improved housing conditions; (4) the work of the Municipal midwives.

With regard to the meteorological conditions, one cannot but be struck by the fact shown on the two accompanying diagrams, that the period of low infant mortality synchronizes to a large extent with a period of shortage of rainfall, although it does not apparently necessarily follow (as the exceptions show) that a dry year means a low infant death-rate, and a wet year a high rate.

Rainfall 1897-1907.



Infant Mortality 1897-1910.





As regards the improved methods of cleansing, this includes the cleansing of both private premises and public thoroughfares. A great improvement has been effected by the sanitary inspectors and the cleansing gang in making householders clear out the rubbish from their premises and deposit it in sanitary dust bins by the roadside, whence it is removed by the scavengers, while the public scavenging has been enormously improved since it was taken in hand by the Works Department in 1905. It is, I believe, a fact which the Municipal Engineer's statistics will show, that as a result of these measures there has been an enormous increase during the last few years in the quantity of rubbish which has been removed from the town by the scavengers. This must necessarily have a salutary effect upon the health of the town, more especially upon the health of infants who are extremely susceptible to insanitary conditions.

As regards the improvement in the housing conditions, evidence of this will be found in the annual reports in the statements of work done and the structural improvements effected by the sanitary inspectors. In 1910, for instance, 8,301 sanitary defects were found, 4,508 defects were rectified after warning, 2,584 notices were issued, 1,497 of these notices were voluntarily complied with, 1,536 windows and 1,139 ventilators were provided, besides a great many other improvements, all of which have undoubtedly tended to improve the home conditions of the poorer classes amongst whom the infant mortality is always highest.

As regards the work of the Municipal midwives, 646 births, *i.e.*, 13·4 per cent. of the total births in Colombo, were attended by them during 1910, the death-rate during the first week amongst these, exclusive of still-births, being 3·25 per cent., which is very low considering that the Municipal midwives are often called in only after something has gone wrong. There can be no doubt that in time, and when their number has been increased, the work of the district health visitors attached to the Municipal dispensaries will still further help to lower the infant death-rate.

(b) The incidence of the infant mortality in the various wards since 1900 is shown in the following Table :—

TABLE XI.—Infant Mortality by Wards, 1900 to 1910. Rate per 1,000 Births.

Year.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Calle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana exclusive of Hospitals.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.
1900	395	143	448	385	492	510	387	—	345	507	281
1901	389	—	364	480	462	508	431	285	339	426	211
1902	360	—	426	429	509	417	422	—	310	399	271
1903	410	273	630	384	481	518	468	417	361	432	333
1904	353	154	419	408	482	382	452	—	336	454	232
1905	361	666	481	461	559	381	461	147	353	458	251
1906	302	76	328	418	337	310	357	210	287	311	276
1907	304	100	298	367	431	289	395	204	296	325	251
1908	355	353	467	333	412	346	467	215	426	340	340
1909	310	286	350	326	350	354	377	161	305	359	254
Average, 1900 to 1909 ..	354	205	421	399	452	402	422	164	336	401	270
1910	295*	267	349	356	433	282	323	193	327	343	217
Increase or Decrease ..	— 59	+ 62	— 72	— 43	— 19	— 120	— 99	+ 29	— 9	— 58	— 53

* Includes Eastward extension.

As the table above shows, the wards with the highest average infant mortality (exclusive of Fort and Pettah, the infant populations of which are too small to afford comparable rates) are St. Paul's, New Bazaar, and Slave Island. It was for this reason that I recommended (*vide* No. 203 of October 29, 1910) that the Municipal dispensary system should be extended to St. Paul's and New Bazaar Wards, Slave Island being already provided for; and I think it is unfortunate for the poor residents in these wards that this recommendation has not yet been adopted.

(c) The principal causes of infant mortality in 1910 are shown in the following Table :—

TABLE XII.—Infant Mortality, 1910 (Principal Causes), expressed as a Rate per 1,000 Births of each Race.

Cause.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All causes	295	158	169	263	422	394	270	400
Premature birth	13	13	2	18	6	8	6	14
Atrophy and debility	51	13	21	39	89	79	53	100
Bronchitis	18	26	4	16	32	25	6	14
Pneumonia	28	—	34	26	31	33	12	29
Diarrhœa	32	40	34	32	24	34	35	29
Convulsions	82	40	36	68	135	121	88	114
Tetanus	31	—	6	23	55	62	23	43
All other causes	40	26	32	41	50	32	47	57

It will be seen from the foregoing that convulsions as usual heads the list of causes of infant deaths, while debility, diarrhœa, and tetanus also occupy a prominent place, all of which points to ignorance and lack of care on the part of the mothers in the matter of rearing their infants, and indicates the necessity for extending the system of domiciliary visitation by health visitors.

(d) Table XIII. shows the incidence of infant mortality at various age periods.

TABLE XIII.—Infant Mortality, 1910, Deaths at different Age Periods and from several Causes.

Cause of Death.	Age.													Race.							
	Age in Weeks.					Age in Months.								Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	All Races.
	1	2	3	4	Total.	2	3	4	5	6	6-9	9-12	Total.								
I.—Developmental diseases :—																					
(1) Premature birth ..	53	8	1	1	63	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	50	4	6	1	1	64
(2) Atalectasis ..	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	6
(3) Atrophy and debility ..	114	16	12	21	163	20	14	7	8	10	8	14	81	1	10	104	55	58	9	7	244
(4) Others ..	5	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	—	—	7	2	—	1	—	10
II.—Diseases of respiratory system :—																					
(1) Laryngitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(2) Croup ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Bronchitis ..	1	—	1	7	9	11	15	8	7	12	13	13	79	2	2	44	20	18	1	1	88
(4) Pneumonia ..	4	1	1	5	11	18	11	6	13	21	22	31	122	—	16	70	19	24	2	2	133
(5) Others ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
III.—Diseases of digestive system :—																					
(1) Diarrhoeal ..	—	2	4	6	12	25	24	9	19	17	29	17	140	3	16	85	15	25	6	2	152
(2) Dentition ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(3) Others ..	4	2	4	10	20	14	12	8	8	4	5	6	57	—	4	48	12	8	3	2	77
IV.—Diseases of nervous system :—																					
(1) Convulsions ..	117	40	27	38	222	57	27	24	8	13	24	21	174	3	17	182	83	88	15	8	396
(2) Laryngismus stridulus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Tetanus ..	99	43	7	—	149	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	61	34	45	4	3	150
(4) Others ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
V.—Tuberculous diseases :—																					
(1) Tabes messenterica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(2) Tubercular meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
(3) Others ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	7	4	15	—	1	3	5	5	1	—	15
VI.—Accidents :—																					
(1) Injury ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Umbilical hæmorrhage ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(3) Suffocation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Other violence ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
VII.—Infectious diseases :—																					
(1) Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Chickenpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Whooping cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(5) Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Cerebro-spinal fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Scarlet fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Syphilis ..	—	—	—	2	2	5	3	1	—	2	—	—	11	—	1	11	—	1	—	—	13
IX.—All other causes ..	1	1	1	8	11	5	6	4	3	4	16	10	48	—	6	33	9	7	3	1	59
Total ..	404	113	59	98	674	160	114	68	69	86	129	120	746	12	80	706	261	287	46	28	1420
Percentage of Total Infant Deaths ..	28.4	7.9	4.2	6.9	47.4	11.3	8.0	4.8	4.9	6.1	9.1	8.4	52.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

8. Mortality from Groups of Diseases.—(a) Major Groups of Diseases. This is shown in the following tables, from which it will be seen that except in the dietetic, the local diseases, and violence groups, which show a slight increase, all the other great groups show a decrease in the number of deaths compared with the average, the most marked decrease being in the case of the Zymotic Diseases Group:—

TABLE XIV.—Mortality in the Town of Colombo, from Groups of Diseases, 1909 and 1910, and the Average for 1900 to 1909, All Races, All Ages.

Cause of Deaths.	Total Deaths.			Mortality per 1,000 Population.			Increase or Decrease.
	Average, 1900 to 1909.	1909.	1910.	Average, 1900 to 1909.	1909.	1910.	
All causes ..	5,821	6,169	5,750	34.50	33.54	29.66	— 4.84
Zymotic diseases ..	1,603	1,226	993	9.56	6.67	5.12	— 4.44
Parasitic diseases ..	196	261	213	1.15	1.42	1.10	— 0.05
Dietetic diseases ..	23	51	63	0.13	0.28	0.32	+ 0.19
Constitutional diseases ..	754	938	790	4.45	5.10	4.08	— 0.37
Developmental diseases ..	355	372	372	2.11	2.02	1.92	— 0.19
Local diseases ..	2,300	2,778	2,747	13.60	15.11	14.17	+ 0.57
Violence ..	101	113	129	0.60	0.60	0.66	+ 0.06
Ill-defined diseases ..	489	430	443	2.90	2.34	2.29	— 0.61

The 1910 rates are reckoned on a population which includes the Eastward extension.

(b) Minor Groups of Diseases.—The various causes to which deaths are ascribed are classified in Table LXIV. in the Appendix. Of these, the great majority are responsible, as a rule, for only a few deaths each year, whereas a select few are responsible year after year for a great proportion of the total mortality. These “Principal Causes” have been classified into three groups, viz.: (1) the “Pulmonary Group,” including phthisis, bronchitis, and pneumonia; (2) the “Diarrhoeal Group” including diarrhoea, enteritis, and dysentery; and (3) the “Fever Group” including typhoid or enteric fever, simple continued fever, remittent fever, and intermittent fever.

The mortality ascribed to each of these groups since 1900 is shown in the Table below, from which it will be seen that there was a decreased mortality from each of them in 1910, compared with the average. Further details of these groups are given under their respective headings.

TABLE XV.—Mortality from Groups of Diseases, 1900 to 1910. Rate per 1,000 Population.

Year.	Pulmonary.		Diarrhœal.		Fevers.	
1900	6·65	..	6·12	..	3·17	..
1901	8·45	..	6·55	..	2·92	..
1902	7·21	..	6·69	..	2·76	..
1903	7·51	..	6·99	..	3·05	..
1904	7·54	..	5·43	..	2·16	..
1905	8·30	..	7·07	..	2·07	..
1906	9·36	..	8·10	..	3·39	..
1907	8·35	..	5·07	..	2·59	..
1908	9·52	..	5·63	..	2·84	..
1909	9·78	..	5·02	..	2·21	..
Average, 1900 to 1909	8·27	..	6·27	..	2·71	..
1910	7·75	..	4·51	..	1·82	..
Increase or Decrease	—·52	..	—1·76	..	—·89	..

The 1910 rates are reckoned on the estimated population including the Eastward extension.

9. The principal causes of deaths in each race in 1910, expressed as a percentage of total deaths, are shown in the table below, from which it will be seen that enteric fever heads the list for Europeans ; pneumonia and phthisis for Burghers ; phthisis and pneumonia for Sinhalese ; pneumonia for Tamils ; phthisis for Moors ; pneumonia for Malays ; and pneumonia for others. Thus in every one of the indigenous races phthisis or pneumonia or both were the principal causes of deaths. Table XIX. contains statistics which, being expressed as rates per 1,000 population of each race, enable one to compare the mortality from these causes in the various races, from which it will be seen that the indigenous races suffer much more severely from pulmonary diseases than do the Europeans. The reason for this greater susceptibility to lung disease in the indigenous races is without doubt due in a large measure to their insanitary custom of shutting themselves up at night in ill-ventilated and often overcrowded bedrooms, the danger from which is greatly aggravated in the case of a disease like phthisis by the custom of indiscriminate spitting. The race (exclusive of the mixed class of Others) with the greatest number of deaths from pulmonary diseases in proportion to their population is the Sinhalese, the Moors come next, then Tamils, then the Malays, then the Burghers, and lastly, with a death-rate less than half that of any of the others, the Europeans. In 1910 the Tamils head the list with a death-rate of 8·54 per 1,000, but their rate is quite unreliable owing to the great variations in their population.

TABLE XVI.—Principal Causes of Deaths, 1910, expressed as a Percentage of Total Deaths in each Race.

Cause of Death.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	All Races.
Enteric and suspected enteric	.. 14·1	.. 8·5	.. 5·5	.. 2·6	.. 3·5	.. 3·7	.. 7·8	.. 4·8
Simple and ill-defined fever	.. —	.. 1·6	.. 0·4	.. 0·5	.. 0·4	.. 1·3	.. 0·7	.. 0·5
Remittent fever	.. 2·6	.. —	.. 0·9	.. 0·7	.. 0·3	.. 4·9	.. 0·7	.. 0·8
Intermittent fever	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. —
All fevers	.. 16·7	10·1	6·8	3·8	4·2	9·9	9·2	6·1
Diarrhœa	.. 2·6	.. 4·1	.. 4·7	.. 3·1	.. 3·9	.. 5·5	.. 1·3	.. 4·1
Dysentery	.. 3·8	.. 1·3	.. 3·2	.. 7·6	.. 4·6	.. 3·1	.. 4·6	.. 4·4
Enteritis	.. 7·7	.. 7·9	.. 6·0	.. 11·1	.. 3·6	.. 2·5	.. 4·6	.. 6·7
All diarrhœal	.. 14·1	13·3	13·9	21·8	12·1	11·1	10·5	15·2
Phthisis	.. 6·4	.. 11·1	.. 11·1	.. 11·8	.. 12·9	.. 7·4	.. 11·1	.. 11·4
Pneumonia	.. 9·0	.. 11·4	.. 9·4	.. 14·9	.. 10·6	.. 9·2	.. 12·4	.. 11·1
Bronchitis	.. 3·8	.. 4·1	.. 3·2	.. 3·7	.. 4·7	.. 6·2	.. 1·3	.. 3·6
All pulmonary	.. 19·2	26·6	23·7	30·4	28·2	22·8	24·8	26·1

A list of the principal diseases is given below, from which it will be seen that phthisis was the greatest cause of deaths amongst the population as a whole during 1910 :—

TABLE XVII.—Principal Causes of Deaths, 1900–1910, All Races, All Ages.

Cause of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.				Increase or Decrease.	
	Average, 1900 to 1909.		1910.			
Enteric and suspected enteric	..	1·13	..	1·42	..	+0·29
Simple continued fever	..	0·76	..	0·16	..	—0·60
Remittent fever	0·80	..	0·24	..	—0·56
Intermittent fever	0·02	..	0·00	..	—0·02
Phthisis	3·58	..	3·37	..	—0·21
Pneumonia	3·37	..	3·29	..	—0·08
Bronchitis	1·32	..	1·09	..	—0·23
Diarrhœa and enteritis	..	3·99	..	3·21	..	—0·78
Dysentery	2·28	..	1·30	..	—0·98
Infantile convulsions	..	2·84	..	2·22	..	—0·62
Tetanus	1·19	..	0·98	..	—0·21
Ill-defined	2·90	..	2·29	..	—0·61
Anchylostomiasis	0·49	..	0·29	..	—0·20

10. *Pulmonary Diseases (Phthisis, Pneumonia, and Bronchitis).*—Deaths, 1,502 ; death-rate, 7·75 per 1,000 ; average death-rate during previous ten years, 8·27 ; decrease, 0·52 per 1,000. This is the lowest death-rate from the pulmonary group of diseases since 1904.

The death-rate from this group during the last ten years is shown in the following tables :—

TABLE XVIII.—Pulmonary Diseases, 1900 to 1910. All Races, Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Year.	Phthisis.	Pneumonia	Bronchitis.	Total Pulmonary.
1900 ..	2·72	2·62	1·31	6·65
1901 ..	3·21	3·63	1·61	8·45
1902 ..	3·00	2·89	1·32	7·21
1903 ..	3·22	3·00	1·29	7·51
1904 ..	3·58	2·58	1·38	7·54
1905 ..	3·65	3·32	1·33	8·30
1906 ..	4·19	3·76	1·41	9·36
1907 ..	4·00	3·29	1·06	8·35
1908 ..	3·86	4·33	1·33	9·52
1909 ..	4·33	4·29	1·16	9·78
Average, 1900 to 1909 ..	3·58	3·37	1·32	8·27
1910 ..	3·37	3·29	1·09	7·75
Increase or Decrease ..	—0·21	—0·08	—0·23	—0·52

TABLE XIX.—Pulmonary Diseases, 1900 to 1910. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1900 ..	6·65	4·18	6·37	6·53	7·21	6·61	7·48	7·27
1901 ..	8·45	5·42	7·81	9·25	8·16	7·46	6·84	10·81
1902 ..	7·21	2·57	5·07	7·27	8·01	7·34	6·01	8·63
1903 ..	7·51	3·25	5·68	8·06	7·26	7·36	5·65	10·53
1904 ..	7·54	4·98	6·75	8·00	6·36	7·99	8·97	8·88
1905 ..	8·30	3·15	5·74	8·98	7·59	8·56	8·72	10·22
1906 ..	9·36	4·12	7·42	9·86	9·81	8·73	7·72	11·88
1907 ..	8·35	1·69	5·60	8·73	8·13	8·78	9·39	9·69
1908 ..	9·52	4·34	7·46	10·62	8·35	9·68	8·64	10·94
1909 ..	9·78	2·94	7·64	10·12	10·21	10·01	9·61	7·03
Average, 1900–1909 ..	8·27	3·66	6·55	8·74	8·11	8·25	7·90	9·59
1910 ..	7·75	4·82	6·46	8·39	8·54	8·15	6·43	5·22
Increase or Decrease ..	—0·52	+1·16	—0·09	—0·35	+0·43	—0·10	—1·47	—4·37

The death-rate by sexes is shown in the following table :—

TABLE XX.—Pulmonary Diseases, 1910. Death-rate per 1,000 Population of each Sex. (Calculated on the Census Population, 1901.)

Race.	Pulmonary Group.		Phthisis.		Pneumonia.		Bronchitis.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Races	8·73	11·13	3·40	5·42	4·13	4·11	1·20	1·60
Europeans	8·74	5·13	3·18	1·28	5·56	—	—	3·85
Burghers	7·73	6·47	2·75	3·15	3·78	2·32	1·20	1·00
Sinhalese	8·86	10·15	4·15	4·72	3·47	4·10	1·24	1·33
Tamils	9·88	16·24	3·01	8·27	5·89	5·38	0·98	2·59
Moors	7·14	13·23	2·73	6·93	2·90	4·65	1·51	1·64
Malays	7·80	8·74	1·23	4·37	3·70	2·92	2·87	1·46
Others	9·91	6·30	4·65	2·10	5·26	2·10	—	2·10

From the foregoing table it will be seen that as usual the death-rate amongst females from these causes is higher than amongst males in the case of Sinhalese, Tamils, Moors, and Malays.

(a) *Phthisis Pulmonalis or Consumption*.—Deaths, 654 ; death-rate, 3·37 ; average death-rate during previous ten years, 3·58 ; decrease, 0·21 per 1,000. This is the lowest death-rate from phthisis since 1903. The mortality amongst each race during the last eleven years is shown in Table XXI. :—

TABLE XXI.—Mortality from Phthisis, 1900 to 1910. Rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others..
1900 ..	2·72	1·90	3·23	2·76	2·48	2·55	3·85	3·41
1901 ..	3·21	3·74	3·53	3·78	2·45	2·51	3·09	3·89
1902 ..	3·00	1·10	2·66	3·38	2·97	2·57	3·00	2·26
1903 ..	3·22	2·89	2·55	3·64	2·42	3·39	2·93	4·29
1904 ..	3·58	2·49	4·07	4·03	2·64	3·57	3·88	3·52
1905 ..	3·65	2·45	2·72	4·23	2·88	3·44	4·76	4·05
1906 ..	4·19	2·40	3·71	4·71	4·09	3·48	3·86	4·35
1907 ..	4·00	1·01	3·00	4·50	3·28	3·92	5·45	4·77
1908 ..	3·86	2·67	3·14	4·54	3·08	3·76	3·86	3·80
1909 ..	4·33	2·28	3·32	4·63	3·92	4·78	4·27	3·44
Average, 1900–1909 ..	3·58	2·29	3·19	4·02	3·02	3·40	3·90	3·78
1910 ..	3·37	1·61	2·69	3·92	3·30	3·73	2·08	2·34
Increase or Decrease ..	—0·21	—0·68	—0·50	—0·10	+0·28	+0·33	—1·82	—1·44

A special report (No. 292) dealing with phthisis in Colombo was submitted to the Council on August 20, 1909, in which the causes of the prevalence of this disease were indicated and a number of recommendations for its prevention were made, some of which have since been adopted by the Council.

Since that date a Government Commission was appointed to report upon tuberculous diseases in Ceylon, and their report, dated June 6, 1910, has since been published. As many of their recommendations concern Colombo, especially the Public Health Department of the Council, I have submitted a special report on the subject (*vide* No. 85 of April 11, 1911).

(b) *Pneumonia*.—Deaths, 637 ; death-rate, 3·29 ; average for previous 10 years, 3·37 ; decrease, 0·08 per 1,000. With the exception of 1907, when there was a similar death-rate, this is the lowest mortality from pneumonia since 1904.

The mortality during each of the last 11 years is shown in the following table :—

TABLE XXII.—Mortality from Pneumonia, 1900 to 1910. Rate per 1,000 Population of each Race.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1900 ..	2·62	1·52	1·70	2·57	3·67	2·00	2·72	3·41
1901 ..	3·63	1·31	2·35	3·85	4·45	2·75	2·43	6·27
1902 ..	2·89	1·10	1·58	2·54	3·97	2·81	1·93	5·34
1903 ..	3·00	0·36	2·14	3·11	3·67	2·27	2·09	5·07
1904 ..	2·58	2·13	1·79	2·58	2·67	2·49	1·83	5·00
1905 ..	3·32	0·70	2·09	3·51	3·92	2·80	1·58	4·76
1906 ..	3·76	1·72	2·63	3·73	4·67	3·42	1·16	5·35
1907 ..	3·29	0·68	2·13	3·19	3·86	3·27	2·82	4·29
1908 ..	4·33	1·34	3·30	4·60	4·29	3·76	3·68	5·93
1909 ..	4·29	0·66	3·24	4·31	5·21	3·91	3·20	3·30
Average, 1900–1909 ..	3·37	1·15	2·30	3·40	4·04	2·95	2·34	4·87
1910 ..	3·29	2·25	2·77	3·33	4·19	3·08	2·61	2·61
Increase or Decrease ..	–0·08	+1·10	+0·47	–0·07	+0·15	+0·13	+0·27	–2·26

(c) *Bronchitis*.—Deaths, 211 ; death-rate, 1·09 ; average for previous ten years, 1·32 ; decrease, 0·23 per 1,000. The mortality from this cause during each of the last eleven years is shown below :—

TABLE XXIII.—Mortality from Bronchitis, 1900 to 1910. Rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1900 ..	1·31	0·76	1·44	1·20	1·06	2·06	0·91	0·45
1901 ..	1·61	0·37	1·93	1·62	1·26	2·20	1·32	0·65
1902 ..	1·32	0·37	0·83	1·35	1·07	1·96	1·08	1·03
1903 ..	1·29	0·00	0·99	1·31	1·17	1·70	0·63	1·17
1904 ..	1·38	0·36	0·89	1·39	1·05	1·93	3·26	0·36
1905 ..	1·33	0·00	0·95	1·24	0·79	2·32	2·38	1·41
1906 ..	1·41	0·00	1·08	1·42	1·05	1·83	2·70	2·18
1907 ..	1·06	0·00	0·47	1·04	0·99	1·59	1·12	0·63
1908 ..	1·33	0·33	1·02	1·48	0·98	2·16	1·10	1·21
1909 ..	1·16	0·00	1·08	1·18	1·08	1·32	2·14	0·29
Average, 1900–1909 ..	1·32	0·22	1·07	1·32	1·05	1·91	1·66	0·94
1910 ..	1·09	0·96	1·00	1·14	1·05	1·34	1·74	0·27
Increase or Decrease ..	–0·23	+0·74	–0·07	–0·18	Nil.	–0·57	+0·08	–0·67

11. *Diarrhæal Diseases (Diarrhæa, Enteritis, Dysentery)*.—Deaths, 875 ; ratio, 4·51 ; average for previous ten years, 6·27 ; decrease, 1·76. This is the lowest death-rate on record from the diarrhæal group of diseases. The rates during each of the last eleven years are shown in Tables XXIV. and XXV. :—

TABLE XXIV.—Diarrhæal Diseases, 1900 to 1910. All Races, Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Year.	Diarrhæa and Enteritis.	Dysentery.	Total Diarrhæal.
1900 ..	3·70	2·41	6·12
1901 ..	4·38	2·16	6·55
1902 ..	4·37	2·32	6·69
1903 ..	4·20	2·79	6·99
1904 ..	3·56	1·88	5·43
1905 ..	4·32	2·75	7·07
1906 ..	4·78	3·31	8·10
1907 ..	3·34	1·73	5·07
1908 ..	3·91	1·72	5·63
1909 ..	3·34	1·68	5·02
Average, 1900 to 1909 ..	3·99	2·28	6·27
1910 ..	3·21	1·30	4·51
Increase or Decrease ..	–0·78	–0·98	–1·76

TABLE XXV.—All Diarrhœal Diseases, 1900 to 1910. Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1900 ..	6.12	4.95	4.50	6.02	9.13	3.81	5.67	5.46
1901 ..	6.55	5.24	3.78	5.47	11.44	4.75	5.29	5.84
1902 ..	6.69	7.36	4.99	6.23	10.13	4.57	3.87	6.98
1903 ..	6.99	9.04	5.73	7.32	8.48	5.18	6.27	5.27
1904 ..	5.43	6.04	4.97	5.81	5.19	4.65	6.92	5.75
1905 ..	7.07	5.24	6.04	7.62	8.18	5.24	5.55	5.99
1906 ..	8.10	7.22	5.58	8.05	11.10	5.76	5.21	7.19
1907 ..	5.07	5.74	3.24	4.39	7.90	3.86	2.41	4.61
1908 ..	5.63	5.68	4.63	6.79	6.04	3.14	3.49	5.47
1909 ..	5.02	3.59	3.63	5.28	6.61	3.19	4.09	3.01
Average, 1900–1909 ..	6.27	6.01	4.71	6.30	8.42	4.42	4.88	5.56
1910 ..	4.51	3.54	3.23	4.89	6.14	3.49	3.12	2.19
Increase or Decrease ..	–1.76	–2.47	–1.48	–1.41	–2.28	–0.93	–1.76	–3.37

(a) *Diarrhœa and Enteritis*.—Deaths, 623 ; ratio, 3.21 ; average for previous ten years, 3.99 ; decrease, 0.78 per 1,000. This is the lowest rate since 1899. The mortality from this cause during each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table :—

TABLE XXVI.—Diarrhœa and Enteritis, 1900 to 1910. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1900 ..	3.70	1.52	2.80	3.95	5.53	1.71	3.63	2.96
1901 ..	4.38	1.50	2.77	3.88	7.85	2.58	3.53	3.67
1902 ..	4.37	3.68	3.82	4.31	6.77	2.17	3.01	3.70
1903 ..	4.20	3.25	3.70	4.72	5.08	2.40	3.76	3.12
1904 ..	3.56	1.42	3.09	4.04	3.16	3.08	4.88	3.34
1905 ..	4.32	1.75	4.03	5.03	4.71	2.54	3.57	3.35
1906 ..	4.84	2.06	4.07	5.10	6.01	3.20	3.86	3.85
1907 ..	3.34	3.04	1.97	3.03	5.22	2.58	0.94	2.38
1908 ..	3.91	1.67	2.83	5.12	3.95	2.16	2.39	2.74
1909 ..	3.34	0.65	2.24	3.81	4.03	2.08	3.20	2.15
Average, 1900–1909 ..	3.99	2.05	3.13	4.30	5.23	2.45	3.28	3.13
1910 ..	3.21	2.58	2.92	3.77	3.99	2.18	2.25	1.23
Increase or Decrease ..	–0.78	+0.53	–0.21	–0.53	–1.24	–0.27	–1.03	–1.90

(b) *Dysentery*.—Deaths, 252 ; ratio, 1.30 ; average for previous ten years, 2.28 ; decrease, 0.98 per 1,000. This is also the lowest death-rate on record. The mortality during each of the last eleven years is shown in Table XXVII. :—

TABLE XXVII.—Dysentery, 1900–1910. Death-rate per 1,000 Population of each Race.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1900 ..	2.41	3.43	1.70	2.07	3.60	2.10	2.04	2.50
1901 ..	2.16	3.74	1.01	1.59	3.59	2.17	1.76	2.17
1902 ..	2.32	3.68	1.17	1.92	3.36	2.40	0.86	3.28
1903 ..	2.79	5.79	2.03	2.60	3.40	2.78	2.51	2.15
1904 ..	1.88	4.62	1.88	1.77	2.03	1.57	2.04	2.41
1905 ..	2.75	3.49	2.01	2.69	3.47	2.70	1.98	2.64
1906 ..	3.31	5.16	1.51	2.95	5.09	2.56	1.35	3.34
1907 ..	1.73	2.70	1.27	1.36	2.68	1.32	1.50	2.23
1908 ..	1.72	4.01	1.80	1.67	2.09	0.98	1.10	2.74
1909 ..	1.68	2.94	1.39	1.47	2.58	1.11	0.89	0.86
Average, 1900–1909 ..	2.28	3.96	1.58	2.01	3.19	1.97	1.60	2.43
1910 ..	1.30	0.96	0.31	1.12	2.15	1.31	0.87	0.96
Increase or Decrease ..	–0.98	–3.00	–1.27	–0.89	–1.04	–0.66	–0.73	–1.47

(12) *Fevers* (enteric or typhoid, simple continued, remittent, and intermittent fever).—Deaths, 353 ; ratio, 1.82 per 1,000 ; average ratio during previous ten years, 2.71 ; decrease, 0.89 per 1,000.

The death-rate from fevers as a whole in 1910 was the lowest on record as the Table XXVIII. (a) shows :—

TABLE XXVIII. (a).—Death-rate from all Fevers per 1,000 Living.

Year.	Death-rate.	Year.	Death-rate.
1897 ..	3.75	1904 ..	2.16
1898 ..	3.59	1905 ..	2.07
1899 ..	3.22	1906 ..	3.39
1900 ..	3.17	1907 ..	2.59
1901 ..	2.92	1908 ..	2.84
1902 ..	2.76	1909 ..	2.21
1903 ..	3.05	1910 ..	1.82

A cursory examination of the statistics makes it appear at first sight that this reduction in the mortality is due to a reduction in simple continued and remittent fever, and that enteric fever has, on the other hand, although to a less degree, been increasing during the last six or seven years. This is the result of improved diagnosis ; much of what would formerly have been returned as simple continued fever or remittent fever

being now returned under the specific heading of enteric fever. Fourteen years ago, for example, only 20 per cent. of the total deaths from fevers were ascribed to enteric, while 80 per cent. were ascribed to these other fevers ; whereas in 1910 the reverse is the case, 78 per cent. of the total fever mortality being ascribed to enteric fever and only 22 per cent. to these other fevers. It is not surprising under these circumstances that the belief should have arisen that enteric fever was more prevalent of late years than it used to be.

The statistics of the fever group are shown in Tables XXVIII. (b) to XXXIII. :—

TABLE XXVIII. (b).—Fevers, 1900–1910. All Races Mortality per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Fevers.	Enteric and Suspected Enteric.	Simple Continued Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Intermittent Fever.
1900 ..	3·17	0·83	1·32	0·93	0·07
1901 ..	2·92	0·60	1·43	0·84	0·03
1902 ..	2·76	0·56	1·15	1·03	0·00
1903 ..	3·05	0·60	1·31	1·11	0·01
1904 ..	2·16	0·55	0·58	0·99	0·03
1905 ..	2·07	0·80	0·29	0·97	0·00
1906 ..	3·39	1·55	0·83	1·00	0·00
1907 ..	2·59	1·71	0·28	0·61	0·00
1908 ..	2·84	2·39	0·18	0·27	0·00
1909 ..	2·21	1·73	0·20	0·27	0·01
Average, 1900–1909 ..	2·71	1·13	0·76	0·80	0·02
1910 ..	1·82	1·42	0·16	0·24	0·00
Increase or Decrease ..	–0·89	+0·29	–0·60	–0·56	–0·02

TABLE XXIX.—All Fevers, 1900–1910. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1900 ..	3·17	6·09	1·95	3·37	3·13	2·70	5·89	2·05
1901 ..	2·92	5·24	2·10	2·72	3·05	2·75	5·52	4·61
1902 ..	2·76	4·41	2·16	2·84	2·45	2·31	5·58	3·49
1903 ..	3·05	2·53	3·64	3·74	2·15	2·66	5·23	1·95
1904 ..	2·16	2·84	1·55	2·64	1·33	1·47	4·48	4·08
1905 ..	2·07	2·10	1·69	2·45	1·64	1·74	2·77	2·11
1906 ..	3·39	6·87	3·35	4·47	1·96	2·07	4·24	4·18
1907 ..	2·59	4·05	2·44	3·17	1·57	2·30	3·57	2·83
1908 ..	2·84	8·30	3·28	3·80	1·45	1·84	3·29	1·96
1909 ..	2·21	1·62	2·01	2·82	1·64	1·86	1·60	1·57
Average, 1900–1909 ..	2·71	4·41	2·42	3·20	2·04	2·17	4·22	2·88
1910 ..	1·82	4·18	2·46	2·39	1·07	1·23	2·78	1·93
Increase or Decrease ..	–0·89	–0·23	+0·04	–0·81	–0·97	–0·94	–1·44	–0·95

TABLE XXX.—All Fevers, 1900 to 1910. Ward Mortality-rate per 1,000 Population of each ward.

Year.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Hospitals.	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.
1900 ..	3·17	1·32	1·45	1·62	1·80	5·25	1·74	12·91	1·71	3·96	2·23
1901 ..	2·92	3·06	2·12	2·34	1·81	3·34	1·77	12·67	1·53	5·16	2·17
1902 ..	2·76	3·06	1·59	1·26	2·54	2·90	2·29	10·86	1·94	4·59	1·52
1903 ..	3·05	0·44	1·72	1·54	1·97	3·59	2·79	14·48	1·61	4·77	2·09
1904 ..	2·16	1·75	0·53	1·42	1·06	3·82	1·83	16·39	0·97	2·14	0·79
1905 ..	2·07	0·44	1·19	0·90	2·20	1·72	2·06	19·88	1·33	2·09	1·39
1906 ..	3·39	2·10	0·79	2·45	1·76	2·48	2·49	26·36	2·54	3·79	2·65
1907 ..	2·59	0·00	1·19	2·41	1·64	2·33	1·88	22·27	2·63	2·26	0·99
1908 ..	2·84	0·87	0·40	1·62	1·36	1·49	2·01	32·61	2·06	2·84	2·81
1909 ..	2·21	0·44	0·79	1·49	1·36	1·71	1·62	34·00	1·41	1·82	0·97
Average, 1900–1909 ..	2·71	1·35	1·18	1·71	1·75	2·86	2·05	—	1·77	3·34	1·76
1910 ..	1·82	0·88	1·06	1·02	1·30	1·82	1·21	24·60	1·21	1·41	1·74
Increase or Decrease ..	–0·89	–0·47	–0·12	–0·69	–0·45	–1·04	–0·84	—	–0·56	–1·93	–0·02

TABLE XXXI.—Fevers, 1903–1910. Cases notified.

Year.	Enteric Fever.		Suspected Enteric.		Simple Continued Fever.		All Fevers.
1903	262	..	—	..	262
1904	303	..	—	..	303
1905	451	..	3	25	479
1906	903	..	45	42	990
1907	890	..	56	121	1,067
1908	1,344	..	26	251	1,621
1909	764	..	30	119	913
1910	831	..	45	79	955

N.B.—This Table includes Port, Outside, and Untraced Cases.

TABLE XXXII.—Fevers, 1910. Cases notified by Races.

Race.	Enteric Fever.		Suspected Enteric.		Continued Fever.		All Fevers.	Case-rate per 1,000 Population.	
All Races	..	831	..	45	..	79	..	955	.. 5.09
Europeans	..	57	..	1	..	2	..	60	.. 19.29
Burghers	..	104	..	4	..	23	..	131	.. 10.07
Sinhalese	..	439	..	33	..	41	..	513	.. 6.63
Tamils	..	91	..	3	..	5	..	99	.. 2.08
Moors	..	73	..	1	..	3	..	77	.. 2.30
Malays	..	31	..	1	..	1	..	33	.. 5.73
Others	..	36	..	2	..	4	..	42	.. 5.78

N.B.—This Table includes Port, Outside, and Untraced Cases.

TABLE XXXIII.—Fevers, 1910. Cases notified by Wards.

Ward.	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	F.		G.
	Enteric Cases.		Suspected Enteric.		Continued Fever.		Total of A, B, and C.		Case-rate of A and B per 1,000 Population.	Case-rate of D. per 1,000 Population.		Death-rate from All Fevers.
Fort	..	11	..	—	..	—	..	11	.. 4.81	..	4.81	.. 0.88
Pettah	..	15	..	—	..	1	..	16	.. 1.98	..	2.11	.. 1.06
San Sebastian	..	28	..	1	..	1	..	30	.. 2.68	..	2.77	.. 1.02
St. Paul's	..	74	..	2	..	4	..	80	.. 3.09	..	3.26	.. 1.30
Kotahena	..	75	..	22	..	20	..	117	.. 2.48	..	3.00	.. 1.82
New Bazaar	..	61	..	3	..	8	..	72	.. 3.11	..	3.50	.. 1.21
Maradana	..	159	..	6	..	9	..	174	.. 4.33	..	4.57	.. 1.21
Slave Island	..	99	..	2	..	7	..	108	.. 4.92	..	5.26	.. 1.41
Kollupitiya	..	117	..	8	..	25	..	150	.. 5.18	..	6.22	.. 1.74
Eastward Extension	..	19	..	—	..	—	..	19	.. 3.01	..	3.01	.. —
Colombo Town	..	658	..	44	..	75	..	777	.. 3.62	..	4.01	.. 1.82
Port	..	11	..	—	..	—	..	11	.. —	..	—	.. —
Outside Limits	..	34	..	1	..	1	..	36	.. —	..	—	.. —
Untraced	..	128	..	—	..	3	..	131	.. —	..	—	.. —
Grand Total	..	831	..	45	..	79	..	955	.. —	..	—	.. —

(a) *Enteric or Typhoid Fever* (including suspected enteric).—Total cases, 876; total deaths, 275; case mortality, 31.39 per cent.; death-rate 1.42 per 1,000 persons living. Colombo cases, 702; Colombo case-rate, 3.62 per 1,000.

The death-rate given above includes deaths in hospital of many persons from the port and from outside Colombo, but is reckoned on the Colombo population only. It is therefore somewhat too high. Although it is somewhat higher than the average of the previous ten years, owing to the defective diagnosis of enteric in the earlier years, it is lower than it has been since 1905.

A localized outbreak of enteric occurred in Wolfendahl at the end of June, which lasted until the end of July. 36 cases in all were discovered. As this is a great dairy centre, suspicion first fell upon the milk supply; but it was found upon inquiry that the majority of the sufferers did not use milk at all, nor could any other article of food nor the water supply be held responsible. In several instances a history was obtained of previous cases of so-called "simple continued fever" amongst the friends and relations of the patients, and several persons were found convalescing from these fevers, which in all probability were attacks of enteric fever although it had not been recognized and reported. The majority of the cases occurred in densely-populated gardens comprising many tenements which otherwise presented no special features. With the removal to hospital of the notified cases the outbreak rapidly declined. There would appear to be little doubt that this outbreak was for the most part the result of direct infection from person to person or by the agency of flies infected in the latrines, which I believe to be by far the most common modes of transmission in Colombo, the removal of the cases to hospital being the most effective method of prevention.

The statistics of enteric fever are shown in Tables XXXIV. to XXXVII. :—

TABLE XXXIV.—Enteric Fever, 1900–1910. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1900 ..	0·83	5·70	0·67	1·15	0·32	0·34	0·22	0·90
1901 ..	0·60	4·49	0·58	0·66	0·37	0·30	0·22	1·51
1902 ..	0·56	3·68	1·16	0·62	0·27	0·13	0·21	1·64
1903 ..	0·60	1·45	1·07	0·98	0·08	0·13	0·02	0·39
1904 ..	0·55	2·50	1·06	0·69	0·15	0·09	0·61	1·87
1905 ..	0·80	1·41	0·97	1·16	0·29	0·41	1·00	0·88
1906 ..	1·55	5·52	2·24	2·25	0·63	0·54	1·16	1·68
1907 ..	1·71	3·71	1·81	2·29	0·76	1·40	1·31	1·43
1908 ..	2·39	7·64	3·04	3·29	1·12	1·44	1·83	1·66
1909 ..	1·73	1·30	1·70	2·35	1·08	1·53	0·89	0·70
Average, 1900–1909 ..	1·13	3·74	1·43	1·54	0·51	0·63	0·75	1·27
1910 ..	1·42	3·54	2·07	1·93	0·73	1·02	1·04	1·65
Increase or Decrease ..	+0·29	–0·20	+0·64	+0·39	+0·22	+0·39	+0·29	+0·38

TABLE XXXV.—Enteric Fever, 1900 to 1910. Ward Mortality (inclusive of Suspected Enteric also of Port and Outside Deaths). Rate per 1,000 Population of Each Ward.

Year.	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Hospitals.*	Maradana.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.
1900 ..	0·83	0·87	0·26	0·54	0·05	1·12	0·40	32·8	0·50	0·29	0·67
1901 ..	0·60	1·31	0·26	0·63	0·14	0·26	0·39	50·5	0·19	0·35	0·27
1902 ..	0·56	2·18	0·13	0·10	0·24	0·46	0·27	42·9	0·28	0·22	0·31
1903 ..	0·60	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·14	0·20	0·10	62·3	0·48	0·28	0·30
1904 ..	0·55	0·43	0·00	0·20	0·00	0·33	0·16	56·5	0·39	0·32	0·14
1905 ..	0·80	0·00	0·26	0·00	0·17	0·69	0·31	37·5	0·50	0·69	0·86
1906 ..	1·55	1·31	0·00	0·59	0·22	1·26	0·26	49·4	1·06	0·63	0·98
1907 ..	1·71	0·00	0·26	1·25	0·86	1·55	0·71	32·3	2·02	0·82	0·59
1908 ..	2·39	0·44	0·40	1·24	1·27	1·06	1·71	37·4	1·73	1·62	2·33
1909 ..	1·73	0·00	0·53	1·40	1·20	1·09	1·52	38·1	1·23	0·84	0·47
Average, 1900 to 1909 ..	1·13	0·65	0·21	0·60	0·43	0·80	0·58	—	0·84	0·61	0·69
1910 ..	1·42	0·88	1·06	0·93	1·26	1·36	0·92	31·5	0·86	0·68	1·24
Increase or Decrease ..	+0·29	+0·23	+0·85	+0·33	+0·83	+0·56	+0·34	—	+0·02	+0·07	+0·55

* The rates in this column are expressed as a percentage of total deaths from enteric fever.

TABLE XXXVI.—Enteric Cases reported during 1910. (Inclusive of Port and Outside Cases exclusive of Suspected Enteric.)

Race.	Sex.	0 to 5 Years.	5 Years to 10 Years.	10 Years to 15 Years.	15 Years to 20 Years.	20 Years to 25 Years.	25 Years to 30 Years.	30 Years to 35 Years.	35 Years to 40 Years.	40 Years to 50 Years.	50 Years to 60 Years.	60 Years and over.	All Ages.	Total of each Race.	Case Rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per Cent.	Death-rate per 1,000 Population.
All Races..	Males	20	49	70	114	87	74	32	16	28	12	8	510	831	4·29	238	28·6	1·23
	Females	24	39	55	57	38	49	16	16	17	3	3	321					
Europeans	Males	—	1	—	3	8	15	5	2	5	1	—	40	57	18·32	11	19·3	3·54
	Females	—	2	—	6	—	6	1	1	1	—	—	17					
Burghers .	Males	4	9	14	5	6	5	2	1	1	2	1	50	104	8·00	25	24·0	1·92
	Females	3	7	5	11	10	8	1	5	3	—	1	54					
Sinhalese .	Males	11	23	44	57	45	27	11	8	13	6	3	248	439	5·67	118	26·8	1·52
	Females	10	25	36	37	21	27	9	9	11	4	2	191					
Tamils ..	Males	3	5	7	18	11	11	7	1	6	1	2	72	91	1·91	32	35·2	0·67
	Females	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	—	2	—	19					
Moors ..	Males	1	6	4	14	8	5	4	4	2	2	1	51	73	2·18	34	46·5	1·02
	Females	2	1	7	1	4	4	2	—	1	—	—	22					
Malays ..	Males	1	5	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	14	31	5·39	6	19·3	1·04
	Females	7	2	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	17					
Others ..	Males	—	—	—	13	8	10	3	—	1	—	—	35	36	4·95	12	33·3	1·65
	Females	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1					

(b) *Simple Continued Fever (notifiable).*—Cases reported, 79 ; deaths registered, 30 ; case mortality 38·0 per cent. ; death-rate, 0·16 per 1,000 ; average death-rate for previous ten years, 0·76 per 1,000 ; decrease, 0·60 per 1,000 living. This, like the death-rate for the fever group as a whole, was the lowest on record. While the decrease in the simple continued fever death-rate undoubtedly indicates a genuine decrease in the prevalence of fever, it over-states the case, a great deal of the apparent reduction being the result of improved diagnosis, whereby the enteric fever rate has been made fallaciously to appear as if it had been on the increase.

The statistics of simple continued fever are shown in the following tables :—

TABLE XXXVII.—Simple Continued Fever, 1900-1910. Death-rate of each Race per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1900 ..	1·32	0·38	0·76	1·39	1·47	0·94	4·08	0·90
1901 ..	1·43	0·00	1·18	1·41	1·25	1·27	4·85	2·16
1902 ..	1·15	0·36	0·58	1·15	0·99	1·15	4·29	1·23
1903 ..	1·31	0·36	0·74	1·71	0·98	0·83	3·78	0·58
1904 ..	0·58	0·00	0·24	0·72	0·28	0·52	2·26	0·75
1905 ..	0·29	0·35	0·24	0·26	0·27	0·28	1·00	0·35
1906 ..	0·83	1·38	0·80	1·07	0·62	0·44	1·37	0·67
1907 ..	0·28	0·28	0·24	0·25	0·21	0·28	1·50	0·16
1908 ..	0·18	0·00	0·08	0·30	0·04	0·06	0·91	0·00
1909 ..	0·20	0·00	0·00	0·21	0·24	0·09	0·18	0·29
Average, 1900-1909 ..	0·76	0·31	0·49	0·85	0·64	0·59	2·42	0·71
1910 ..	0·16	0·00	0·39	0·15	0·13	0·12	0·35	0·14
Increase or Decrease ..	—0·60	—0·31	—0·10	—0·70	—0·51	—0·47	—2·07	—0·57

TABLE XXXVIII.—Simple Continued Fever, 1910. Cases reported.

Race.	Cases.	Case Rate per 1,000 Population.
All Races ..	79	0·41
Europeans ..	2	0·64
Burghers ..	23	1·77
Sinhalese ..	41	0·53
Tamils ..	5	0·01
Moors ..	3	0·01
Malays ..	1	0·17
Others ..	4	0·55

(c) *Remittent Fever (not notifiable).*—Deaths, 48 ; ratio, 0·24 per 1,000 ; average ratio for previous ten years, 0·80 ; decrease, 0·56 per 1,000. This, like the simple continued and the total fever death-rates, is the lowest on record. The same remarks apply here as in the case of simple continued fever in regard to the effect of improved diagnosis. The statistics of remittent fever are shown in Table XXXIX. :—

TABLE XXXIX.—Remittent Fever, 1900 to 1910. Death-rate per 1,000 Population.

Year.	All Races.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1900 ..	0·93	0·00	0·50	0·76	1·17	1·32	1·58	0·22
1901 ..	0·84	0·74	0·33	0·62	1·28	1·16	0·44	0·43
1902 ..	1·03	0·36	0·41	1·05	1·14	1·18	1·07	0·61
1903 ..	1·11	0·72	0·49	1·01	1·09	1·69	1·05	0·98
1904 ..	0·99	0·35	0·24	1·21	0·86	0·85	1·64	1·49
1905 ..	0·97	0·35	0·48	1·01	1·06	1·03	0·80	0·89
1906 ..	1·00	0·00	0·32	1·45	0·72	1·12	1·75	1·85
1907 ..	0·61	0·33	0·39	0·61	0·60	0·62	0·56	1·11
1908 ..	0·27	0·66	0·16	0·21	0·29	0·34	0·55	0·30
1909 ..	0·27	0·32	0·31	0·25	0·22	0·21	0·53	0·58
Average, 1900-1909 ..	0·80	0·38	0·36	0·82	0·85	0·95	1·00	0·85
1910 ..	0·24	0·64	0·00	0·31	0·21	0·09	1·39	0·14
Increase or Decrease ..	—0·56	+0·26	—0·36	—0·51	—0·64	—0·86	+0·39	—0·71

(d) *Intermittent Fever* has entirely disappeared from the returns as a cause of death.

(e) *Drainage Fever.*—A question which of late appears to have aroused a considerable amount of public interest and some anxiety, is whether the drainage operations in Colombo are responsible for the occurrence of a type of fever which one frequently hears referred to as “ drainage fever.” With a view to obtaining the opinions of the medical faculty in Colombo on the point, a letter was addressed to the various practitioners requesting the favour of their answers to the following questions :—

- (1) Is there in your opinion a distinct type of fever which is associated with the drainage operations ?
- (2) On what grounds do you base your opinion ?
- (3) When did you first observe it, and where ?
- (4) Have you observed any marked prevalence in any particular street or locality ; if so, where and when ?
- (5) What are the usual clinical features ?
- (6) What treatment have you found effective ?
- (7) General remarks.

Replies were received from twenty-four medical men, including most of the well-known practitioners in the town, and I take this opportunity of thanking them for their courteous response. It may be stated briefly that the overwhelming majority, indeed all but four, express their opinion that there is no distinct type of fever in Colombo which is associated with the drainage operations. Most of them appear to think that the cases of so-called "drainage fever" are in reality cases of abortive or modified enteric fever or para-typhoid, or Roger's seven-day fever, or septic sore-throat, and that they are in no way associated with the drainage operations.

Instances are quoted where cases of so-called "drainage fever" have developed into undoubted typhoid fever, while others are mentioned where the patient had never been near the drainage operations. It is stated, moreover, by physicians of great experience, that exactly similar cases of fever were met with in Colombo long before the drainage operations began.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

13. *General.*—The number of cases reported from the town of Colombo of notifiable infectious diseases, viz., plague, cholera, smallpox, chickenpox, measles, diphtheria, acute diarrhoea, enteric fever, simple continued fever, mumps, whooping cough, and phthisis, during 1910 was 2,354.

The table below shows the incidence of these during each month of the year and also the case-rate:—

TABLE XL. (a).—Infectious Diseases, 1910. Cases reported during each month of the year. (Exclusive of Port and Outside Cases.)

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the Year.	Case-rate per 1,000 Population.
Plague ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·005
Smallpox ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	9	11	31	8	69	0·37
Chickenpox ..	83	169	199	185	72	58	25	6	26	20	25	33	901	4·65
Measles ..	29	27	15	14	6	13	6	4	9	12	9	5	149	0·77
Diphtheria ..	1	3	—	4	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	1	18	0·09
Acute diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	2	—	3	11	0·06
Enteric fever ..	47	48	38	31	39	103	96	103	92	66	59	69	791	4·08
Suspected enteric ..	1	4	—	1	6	3	4	13	3	5	1	3	44	0·23
Continued fever ..	3	4	5	4	5	4	13	11	9	8	8	4	78	0·40
Mumps ..	9	6	6	6	7	6	4	4	2	8	4	1	63	0·32
Whooping cough ..	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	0·04
Phthisis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	30	31	55	60	222	1·15
Total ..	175	264	264	246	138	194	153	197	180	164	192	187	2,354	—

In addition to the above, 183 cases of various kinds were notified from the hospitals, which had been admitted from the port or from other places outside Colombo as shown in Table XL. (b):—

TABLE XL. (b).—Infectious Diseases, 1910. Cases reported from Port and Outside Limits.

Disease.	Port.	Outside.	Total.
Cholera ..	8	—	8
Smallpox ..	9	9	18
Chickenpox ..	9	78	87
Measles ..	2	7	9
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—
Enteric fever ..	11	29	40
Suspected enteric ..	—	1	1
Continued fever ..	—	1	1
Mumps ..	1	4	5
Beri-beri ..	9	—	9
Phthisis ..	—	5	5
Total ..	49	134	183

As Table XL. (a) shows February, March, and April were the months of greatest incidence of these infectious diseases as a whole, this being mainly due to the prevalence of chickenpox. Enteric fever was, however, most prevalent during the months of June, July, August, and September. The notification of phthisis did not commence until August, 222 cases being notified and dealt with during the five months.

14. *Cholera.*—One case of cholera was reported in July. Although the bacteriological finding was positive, there was no cholera so far as was known in the town at the time, nor did any other case occur, and the patient recovered. The clinical features were not fully characteristic of cholera.

TABLE XLI.—Cholera Cases reported, 1903–1910.

Year.	Cases reported.	Case rate per 1,000 Population.	Port and Outside Cases not included in Case-rate.
1903 ..	1	0·006	—
1904 ..	1	0·006	3
1905 ..	—	—	—
1906 ..	1	0·006	3
1907 ..	29	0·156	2
1908 ..	30	0·166	1
1909 ..	—	—	—
1910 ..	1	0·005	8

TABLE XLII.—Mortality from Cholera, 1900–1910.

Year.	Deaths.			Rate per 1,000 Population.
1900	—	—
1901	—	—
1902	2	0·012
1903	—	—
1904	1	0·006
1905	—	—
1906	2	0·011
1907	19	0·108
1908	22	0·122
1909	—	—
Average, 1900–1909	5	0·026
1910	—	—
Decrease	5	0·026

15. *Smallpox*.—Cases from Colombo, 69 ; case-rate, 0·37 per 1,000 ; cases from port and outside, 18 ; deaths, 20 ; total case mortality, 22·9 per cent. For full particulars of this outbreak reference is requested to special report No. 22 of February 3, 1911.

The following tables show the incidence of smallpox since 1903 :—

TABLE XLIII.—Smallpox Cases, 1903–1910.

Year.	Cases notified from Town.		Cases notified from Port and Outside not included in Case-rate.		Case-rate per 1,000 Population.
1903	7	..	0·04
1904	1	..	0·06
1905	45	..	0·25
1906	40	..	0·23
1907	49	..	0·28
1908	438	..	2·43
1909	78	..	0·42
1910	69	..	0·37

TABLE XLIV.—Smallpox Deaths, 1900–1910.

Year.	Deaths.			Death-rate per 1,000 Population.
1900	9	0·058
1901	29	0·185
1902	27	0·169
1903	1	0·006
1904	1	0·006
1905	17	0·101
1906	11	0·064
1907	8	0·045
1908	88	0·489
1909	27	0·150
Average, 1900–1909	22	0·127
1910	20	0·107
Decrease	2	0·020

16. *Vaccination*.—The amount of vaccination performed during the year is shown in the following tables :—

TABLE XLV.—Vaccinations performed during 1910 by Government Vaccinators.

Ward.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Total.
Fort, Galle Face, Pettah, and San Sebastian
St. Paul's
Kotahena
New Bazaar
Maradana
Slave Island
Kollupitiya
Itinerating (Colombo)
Total	..	9,038	..	8,151	17,189

TABLE XLV. (a).—Vaccinations performed by Municipal Vaccinators during 1910 in connection with the Smallpox Outbreak.

Ward.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Total.
Fort	1	..	41	42
Pettah	4	..	67	71
San Sebastian	21	..	60	81
St. Paul's	108	..	467	575
Kotahena	166	..	429	595
New Bazaar	211	..	980	1,191
Maradana	171	..	497	668
Slave Island	332	..	1,198	1,530
Kollupitiya	73	..	261	334
Eastward Extension	145	..	816	961
Total ..	1,232		4,816		6,048

17. *Chickenpox*.—Cases, 901 ; deaths, nil ; case-rate, 4·65 per 1,000. There was a severe outbreak in the first half of the year, the months of maximum incidence being February, March, and April, after which it rapidly declined.

TABLE XLVI.—Chickenpox, 1903–1910.

Year.	Cases.	Case-rate per 1,000 Populaton.	Deaths.
1903 ..	230	1·41	1
1904 ..	274	1·65	—
1905 ..	398	2·34	2
1906 ..	231	1·33	—
1907 ..	259	1·47	2
1908 ..	543	3·01	—
1909 ..	828	4·50	—
1910 ..	901	4·65	—

18. *Measles*.—Cases, 149 ; deaths, 4 ; case mortality, 2·7 per cent.

TABLE XLVII.—Measles, 1903–1910.

Year.	Cases.	Case rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths.
1903 ..	119	0·72	—
1904 ..	278	1·67	5
1905 ..	397	2·34	16
1906 ..	354	2·04	4
1907 ..	74	0·41	—
1908 ..	666	3·69	7
1909 ..	436	2·37	11
1910 ..	149	0·77	4

19. *Diphtheria*.—Cases, 18 ; deaths, 4 ; case mortality, 22·2 per cent. There is no doubt a good deal more diphtheria than the returns indicate. Fifty per cent. of the cases were amongst Burghers. It probably exists in a mild form, which is not recognized as a rule, except when it occurs in one of the better classes who can afford to employ qualified medical men. The part of the town from which most of the cases were notified was Wellawatta.

TABLE XLVIII.—Diphtheria, 1903–1910.

Year.	Cases.	Case rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths.
1903 ..	—	—	—
1904 ..	6	0·03	4
1905 ..	2	0·01	—
1906 ..	10	0·05	1
1907 ..	13	0·07	4
1908 ..	7	0·04	4
1909 ..	8	0·04	2
1910 ..	18	0·09	4

20. *Acute Diarrhœa*.—11 cases were notified, but the statistics are not reliable, as the distinction between ordinary diarrhœa and acute or choleraic diarrhœa is not generally made. The cases reported were scattered all over the town, there being no apparent connection between them.

TABLE XLIX.—Acute Diarrhœa and Cholera Cases, 1906–1910 (exclusive of Cases from the Port).

Month.	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Acute Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Acute Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Acute Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Acute Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Acute Diarrhœa.	Cholera.
January ..	—	—	3	22	3	1	1	—	—	—
February ..	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	—
March ..	—	—	1	1	6	1	—	—	—	—
April ..	—	—	1	—	12	3	1	—	—	—
May ..	1	—	—	—	10	1	2	—	3	—
June ..	1	—	—	2	16	—	1	—	1	—
July ..	—	—	3	—	9	3	—	—	1	1
August ..	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	—
September ..	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
October ..	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—
November ..	6	—	—	1	16	12	1	—	—	—
December ..	4	—	1	—	6	4	1	—	3	—
Total ..	12	1	13	29	85	30	11	—	11	1
	13		42		115		11		12	

21. *Mumps*.—Cases, 32 ; deaths, nil.

22. *Whooping Cough*.—Cases, 7 ; deaths, 4 ; case mortality (?) 57·1 per cent. Notification of this disease being very incomplete, the case mortality shown above is probably too high.

PART II.

LICENSED AND REGISTERED TRADES.

23. *Dairies.*—There were 34 dairies on the register at the end of 1909. During the year 1910, 11 new dairies were registered and 7 were closed, leaving 38 on the register at the end of the year. The distribution of these is shown in the following statement :—

TABLE L.—Registration of Dairies, 1910.

Ward.	Number on Register at end of previous Year.		Number Registered during the Year.		Number Discontinued during the Year.		Total at end of Year.
Fort	..	—	..	—	..	—	—
Pettah	..	—	..	—	..	—	—
San Sebastian	..	—	..	—	..	—	—
St. Paul's	..	5	..	3	..	1	7
Kotahena North	..	2	..	—	..	1	1
Kotahena South	..	3	..	—	..	1	2
New Bazaar	..	2	..	—	..	—	2
Maradana North	..	4	..	—	..	—	4
Maradana South	..	3	..	—	..	—	3
Slave Island	..	2	..	—	..	—	2
Kollupitiya North	..	5	..	1	..	2	4
Kollupitiya South	..	8	..	3	..	1	10
Eastward Extension	..	—	..	4	..	1	3
Total	..	34		11		7	38

The condition of dairy premises as a whole has been much improved during recent years in the matter of the cattle sheds and the provision of milk rooms, drainage, and water supply. There is little difficulty in this climate as regards ventilation of the cattle sheds, as they are all open along the whole of at least one side, and many of them are open on all sides. No doubt the open-air life which the cattle thus lead in a large measure explains the absence of tuberculosis amongst them. The greatest difficulty in dealing with dairies lies in controlling the methods of the dairymen who are almost without exception ignorant, careless, and dirty, and whose one and only object is to make as much money as they can. In order to effect this, they overcrowd their sheds with animals, they employ an insufficient amount of labour, and they adulterate the milk. Constant supervision is therefore required in order to check these evils, and this cannot be given by the sanitary inspectors who have a host of other duties to perform. It is of the highest importance that the conditions under which the milk supply is produced and distributed should be under the closest supervision ; and with a view to improving matters in this respect a special inspector should be appointed to supervise the dairies.

24. *Bakeries.*—There were 45 registered bakeries in Colombo at the end of 1909. During 1910, 15 new bakeries were registered, leaving 60 on the register at the end of the year. The distribution of these in the various wards is shown in the following statement :—

TABLE LI.—Registration of Bakeries, 1910.

Ward.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Total at end of Year.
Fort	..	4	..	—	..	—	..	—	4
Pettah	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	—	5
San Sebastian	..	5	..	—	..	—	..	—	5
St. Paul's	..	6	..	1	..	—	..	—	7
Kotahena	..	9	..	—	..	1	..	1	11
New Bazaar	..	2	..	—	..	—	..	1	3
Maradana	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	—	9
Slave Island	..	7	..	—	..	1	..	—	8
Kollupitiya	..	3	..	—	..	—	..	1	4
Eastward Extension	..	—	..	—	..	3	..	1	4
Total	..	45		3		8		4	60

The conditions under which bread is made have been much improved. Special attention is paid to the lighting and ventilation of the bake houses, and scrupulous cleanliness is insisted upon, any slackness in this respect being at once visited with prosecution. Every bakery must be provided with a basin, water, soap, and clean towels, and the workmen are required to use these and to wear clean white aprons covering the whole of the front of their bodies.

25. *Laundries.*—The following statement shows the number and distribution of the laundries on the register at the end of 1910 :—

TABLE LII.—Registration of Laundries, 1910.

Ward.	Number on Register at end of 1910.				
Fort	—
Pettah	20
San Sebastian	5
St. Paul's	—
Kotahena North	11
Kotahena South	16
New Bazaar	23
Maradana North	31
Maradana South	44
Slave Island	29
Kollupitiya North	49
Kollupitiya South	8
Eastward Extension	4
Total	..				240

A good deal of improvement has been effected as regards the laundry premises. Cementing of the floors and of the walls to a height of five feet is insisted upon, and laundrymen are required to provide separate accommodation for clean and dirty linen, and to keep these apart from their dwelling-rooms. There is, however, much work to be done in this respect still, many of the laundrymen urging poverty as an excuse for not complying with the Public Health Department's requirements. The laundry methods are the same as hitherto, as no one appears to be able to conduct a steam laundry on modern lines with success.

26. *Eating-houses*.—There were 283 registered eating-houses in Colombo at the end of the year 1910, the distribution of which is shown in the following statement :—

TABLE LIII.—Registration of Eating-houses, 1910.

Ward.					Number on Register at end of 1910.
Fort	..	..	..	..	38
Pettah	..	..	..	..	56
San Sebastian	..	..	..	..	22
St. Paul's	..	..	..	..	27
Kotahena North	..	..	..	..	13
Kotahena South	..	..	..	..	3
New Bazaar	..	..	..	..	14
Maradana North	..	..	..	..	12
Maradana South	..	..	..	..	19
Slave Island	..	..	..	..	62
Kollupitiya North	..	..	..	..	8
Kollupitiya South	..	..	..	..	6
Eastward Extension	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..					283

These eating-houses demand a great deal of attention on the part of the inspectors, as there is a constant tendency towards carelessness on the part of the eating-house keepers. They cater for the most part for a poor class of people who are not particular as to the conditions under which they take their food. There are, however, a few very good eating-houses, where a considerable effort has been made by the owners to render them attractive to those with more fastidious tastes.

27. *Offensive and Dangerous Trades*.—The following statement shows the number of licenses issued in respect of the various offensive and dangerous trades :—

TABLE LIV.

Trade.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total for the Year.
Timber depôt	.. 16	.. 13	.. 14	.. 6	.. 49
Straw depôt	.. 10	.. 7	.. 2	.. 3	.. 22
Dyeing-houses	.. 9	.. —	.. 4	.. 1	.. 14
Cotton depôt	.. 2	.. 3	.. 6	.. —	.. 11
Manure depôt	.. 15	.. —	.. 1	.. 4	.. 20
Firewood depôt	.. 65	.. 23	.. 12	.. 13	.. 113
Soap manufactories	2	.. —	.. —	.. 1	.. 3

28. *Aerated Water and Ice Factories*.—There were 15 registered aerated water factories in Colombo at the end of the year, distributed as shown in the following statement :—

TABLE LV.—Aerated Water Factories, 1910.

Ward.					Number on Register on December 31, 1910.
Fort	..	..	..	..	—
Pettah	..	..	..	..	2
San Sebastian	..	..	..	..	1
St. Paul's	..	..	..	..	—
Kotahena North	..	..	..	..	—
Kotahena South	..	..	..	..	—
New Bazaar	..	..	..	..	1
Maradana North	..	..	..	..	2
Maradana South	..	..	..	..	1
Slave Island	..	..	..	..	7
Kollupitiya North	..	..	..	..	1
Kollupitiya South	..	..	..	..	—
Eastward Extension	..	..	..	..	—
Total ..					15

The most unsatisfactory feature about the aerated water trade is the use of domestic filters by the manufacturers. This will be rendered unnecessary when the town water supply is filtered before distribution.

FOOD AND WATER.

29. *Food Inspection*.—It is necessary once again to record the inadequacy of the arrangements for the inspection of food in the town of Colombo. There is no more staff available to-day for the carrying on of this important work than there was when I took charge of the Department eight and a half years ago, although I have repeatedly, both in my annual reports and in special reports, invited the attention of the Council, and asked that a food inspector should be appointed. Two separate Committees have considered this matter and have recommended that a food inspector should be appointed, and the Council have once adopted such a recommendation, but subsequently annulled it.

The sanitary inspectors by themselves cannot do this work properly, as they have too many other duties to perform, and have frequently to give their whole attention to epidemic diseases. There should be a chief food inspector with under him a special dairies' inspector and a special markets' inspector.

The following statement shows the quantities of unwholesome food seized by the sanitary inspectors during the year 1910 :—

TABLE LVI.—Unwholesome Food Stuffs seized, 1910.

		Cwt.	qr.	lb.	
Dry fish	..	6	1	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 bags dry fish
Fresh fish	..	6	0	0	31 mangoes
Potatoes	..	2	0	3	14 sour-sops
Salt fish	..	0	0	9	100 wood apples
Livers	..	0	0	2	6 pineapples
Mutton	..	0	0	2	
Beef	..	0	1	6	<i>Food Stuffs condemned at Customs.</i>
Sponge-cake	..	0	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	722 bags of rice
Mangoes	..	0	1	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 bags potatoes
					1 bag cured fish

The quantity of meat which was condemned in the slaughter-house is shown in Table LIX.

30. *Milk*.—The work of milk sampling was vigorously carried on during the year, often in the face of great difficulties, 1,026 samples being taken to the City Analyst. The results show a great improvement in the quality of the milk offered for sale, only 23·7 of the samples being condemned as adulterated as against 45·7 per cent. in 1909. There is evidence to show that dairymen are now in many instances adopting the practice of removing the cream from their milk, and a difficulty is being experienced in dealing with such cases in court owing to the fact that the milk standard adopted by the Council has not yet been fixed by law. This is a matter which will be dealt with in the by-laws which may now be framed under the new Municipal Ordinance.

31. *Tinned Food-stuffs*.—The importation of tinned food-stuffs is carried on to such a large extent that it would be worth the while of producers to comply with local regulations were such adopted. Amongst these regulations should be included—

- (1) Making it illegal to sell milk in tins which bear instructions for dilution which, if carried out, would reduce the quality of the milk to below the local standard.
- (2) Making it illegal to sell food stuffs of any sort in tins unless the tin bore the date of filling at the factory clearly stamped upon them. Due notice of course would have to be given before such regulations were enforced.

32. *Bread*.—Thirty-five samples of bread were taken during the year, all of which were found to be free from adulteration. The quality of the Colombo bread is however for the most part very poor, which is, I believe, in some measure due to the kind of yeast which the bakers use, viz., toddy yeast.

33. *Town Water : Quality*.—Twelve samples of the town water were taken each month for chemical analysis from the various wards of the town, and one sample was examined each quarter by the Director of the Bacteriological Institute. The results of these examinations have invariably shown the water to be good and wholesome. It is desirable, however, that the bacteriological examinations should be made much oftener, and this will be done when the newly-appointed Municipal Bacteriologist arrives. As previously reported the water, particularly at times, contains a considerable amount of suspended matter which was found to consist mainly of harmless oxides of iron with a certain admixture of vegetable matter, derived no doubt from the jungle-covered catchment area. This suspended matter, in addition to rendering the water unsightly, has the further disadvantage that it forms a deposit within the pipes, which it blocks up and thus reduces the already scanty supply. It also renders the water unsuitable for the manufacture of aerated waters until it has been filtered. For these reasons it is desirable that some method of filtration should be adopted prior to distribution. This is a matter now under consideration.

Quantity.—Although there is an abundant supply at Labugama, the amount distributed to the town is insufficient. The laying of the extra main and the construction of the third reservoir for the south end of the town as recently sanctioned by the Council will rectify this.

34. *Well Water*.—Owing to the scarcity of the town water people are in many instances driven to using well water which, almost without exception, is grossly polluted. Out of 165 samples of well waters taken during the year, 155 or 94 per cent. were found to be dangerously polluted.

35. *Aerated Waters*.—With the exception of the presence of copper in a certain number of the aerated waters examined, they were found to be good and wholesome. It appears to be difficult to prevent copper gaining access, as the slightest flaw in the block tin lining of the bottling apparatus results in the solution of copper by the water which is charged with carbonic acid gas. The responsibility for the production of pure aerated waters rests however with the manufacturers, and they are required to either take steps to prevent copper gaining access, or to cease carrying on their trade.

36. *Bacteriological Work*.—The results of the examinations made on behalf of the Council by the Director of the Bacteriological Institute are shown in the following statement :—

TABLE LVII.—Bacteriological Examination of Town Water, 1910, by Director Bacteriological Institute.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Number of bacteria per c.c. of water (agar plate)	384	352	336	368
Number of bacteria per c.c. of water (gelatine plate)	416	416	410	384
Bacillus coli	—	—	—	—
Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes	—	—	—	—
Typhosus	—	—	—	—
Cholera vibrio	—	—	—	—
Streptococci	—	—	—	—
Germs liquifying gelatine	—	—	—	—

37. *Analytical Work.*—1,546 samples of various sorts were sent to the City Analyst during the year, which is the largest number hitherto dealt with. The details are shown in the following statement:—

TABLE LVIII.—Analysis made by the City Analyst during 1910.

Nature of Samples.	Number of Samples sent to City Analyst.	Number condemned.	Number passed.	Number on which Reports not received.
Town water ..	159	—	159	—
Well water ..	165	155	3	7
Milk ..	1,026	243	737	46
Bread ..	35	—	35	—
Sugar ..	31	—	31	—
Flour ..	42	—	42	—
Butter ..	2	—	2	—
Opium ..	1	—	1	—
Tinned milk ..	2	—	1	1
Sweets ..	6	—	6	—
Beer ..	1	—	1	—
Sherbet ..	1	—	1	—
Soda water ..	24	13	10	1
Tonic ..	1	1	—	—
Sterilized milk ..	1	—	1	—
Lake water ..	28	—	—	*
Kelani river water ..	21	—	—	*
Total ..	1,546	412	1,030	55

* For record purposes.

38. *Public Markets: (a) Buildings.*—There is little improvement to record in regard to the condition of the public markets, which remain for the most part, as hitherto, a discredit to the town. The re-construction of Dean's road market, which is the most important improvement so far sanctioned, is still far from completion, and so long as the work is in progress it is impossible to keep the market nicely. It is necessary that the whole question of public markets should be considered, and that a definite policy should be adopted, the guiding principle of which should, I think, be that the Council should concentrate its attention upon the larger markets, leaving for the present the provision of small markets in sparsely-populated areas to private enterprise, subject of course to regulation. The revenue derived from public markets has for years exceeded Rs. 40,000, only a fraction of which has so far been applied to improving their condition. This revenue, which is absurdly small for a town of the size of Colombo, could, I believe, be greatly increased if a better class of markets were erected; but there is little inducement for either the public to patronize, or for the tradesmen to occupy, the existing insanitary and under-staffed establishments. If we had a better class of public market we could reasonably insist upon a higher standard being maintained in the private markets and boutiques.

(b) *Administration.*—The present arrangements for administering the public markets are most unsatisfactory, and a more liberal policy is required. It is of the highest importance that the public markets should be well managed, but this is impossible with the existing staff. I have submitted a special report dealing with this matter (*vide* No. 39 of February 25, 1911).

39. *Slaughter-house.*—The sanitary condition of the slaughter-house buildings is fairly good, but the arrangements for the disposal of the drainage, which contains much blood, remain in the same highly insanitary condition. The extension of the sewers so as to receive the liquid waste from the slaughter sheds is the only satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The desirability of instituting the separate system of slaughter must be admitted on humanitarian grounds, but it is opposed to the principle which has been adopted on the Continent, where the common slaughter hall is considered the most sanitary.

The improvements required to the cooly lines have not yet been carried out.

The slaughter-house returns are shown in the following statements:—

TABLE LIX.—Slaughter-house Returns, 1910.

(a) *Cattle, &c., Slaughtered.*

	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.
First Quarter ..	4,499	16,407	442
Second Quarter ..	5,381	19,492	522
Third Quarter ..	6,084	22,084	565
Fourth Quarter ..	6,003	21,480	577
Total ..	21,967	79,463	2,106

(b) *Carcases, Livers, &c., Condemned, and Animals found Dead.*

	Number of Carcases of Cattle condemned and Nature of Disease.			Number of Animals found Dead.*			Number of Livers, &c., condemned and Nature of Disease.						Total.
	Cysticercus.	Sarcozystis.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Hydatid.	Cysticercus.	Flukes.	Congestion.	
First Quarter ..	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5	6	116	1	111	1	3	2	117
Second Quarter ..	9	11	20	1	3	4	177	—	174	1	1	1	177
Third Quarter ..	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	12	13	140	2	141	—	—	1	142
Fourth Quarter ..	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	66	2	6	8	148	—	139	7	1	1	148
Total ..	79	107	186	5	26	31	581	3	565	9	5	5	584

* For Causes of Deaths see annexed (c).

(c) Causes of Deaths of Animals.

Cattle.					Number.
Strangulation	..	..	..	..	1
Congestion of liver	..	..	..	..	1
Injured	..	..	..	..	1
Exhaustion	..	..	..	..	2
Total					5
Sheep and Goats.					
Inflammation of kidney	..	..	..	..	2
Congestion of lung	..	..	..	..	6
Rinderpest	..	..	..	..	1
Inflammation of bowels	..	..	..	..	2
Congestion of liver	..	..	..	..	1
Injured	..	..	..	..	2
Rupture of liver	..	..	..	..	1
Enlargement of spleen	..	..	..	..	1
Fatty degeneration of heart	..	..	..	..	1
Symptoms of anthrax	..	..	..	..	1
Exhaustion	..	..	..	..	8
Total					26

(d) Return of Cattle Rejected.

		Indian.		Ceylon.		Nature of Disease.						Total.	
		Black.	Buffalo.	Black.	Buffalo.	Wasted.	Sores and Abscesses.	Rheumatism.	Injured.	In Young.	Skin Disease.		Fever.
First Quarter	..	66	2	16	20	92	3	1	2	6	—	—	104
Second Quarter	..	157	1	13	38	206	2	1	—	—	—	—	209
Third Quarter	..	289	20	32	49	383	7	—	—	—	—	—	390
Fourth Quarter	..	128	11	22	39	190	5	—	—	3	1	1	200
Total	..	640	34	83	146	871	17	2	2	9	1	1	903

40. *Municipal Dispensary, Slave Island.*—In my report No. 257, dated July 28, 1908, the institution of a system of Municipal free dispensaries located in the poorest and most crowded parts of the town was advocated. The Council adopted this proposal, and the first of these dispensaries was opened at Church street, Slave Island, in February, 1910, with a staff of one medical officer, one dispenser, one lady health visitor, and one orderly. The object of this proposal was to enable this Department to get into closer touch with the sick poor, and it was expected that the information so acquired would be of special value in connection with the prevention of infant mortality and diseases, such as enteric fever, dysentery, phthisis, &c.

The results have been most encouraging, no fewer than 6,179 patients being treated during the eleven months, February to December, representing an aggregate of 12,462 visits : 54 cases of enteric, 63 cases of phthisis, 147 of dysentery; 74 cases of pneumonia, and 290 cases of enteritis, besides many other diseases were treated. 506 cases were discovered and sent in by admission ticket by the health visitor. The medical officer visited 106 cases of illness in their homes, and 64 cases of confinement which had been attended by the Municipal midwife.

So successful has this dispensary proved that I had no hesitation in recommending the further development of the system by the establishment of two more dispensaries, one in St. Paul's Ward and the other in New Bazaar Ward, both of which have a large proportion of poor residents and a consistently high rate of infant mortality. This recommendation has unfortunately not yet been adopted. The dispensary returns are given in Appendix C.

41. *Municipal Enteric Hospital, Kanatt.*—The Municipal enteric hospital was opened with 48 beds on January 15, 1909, with a staff of one part-time medical officer, one apothecary, two nurses, and ten attendants and other servants. The first patient was admitted on February 2, 1909, having been sent in by one of the Municipal Inspectors. As no record of the work done in 1909 was included in the report for that year, a few of the chief data may be mentioned here.

During the eleven months, February to December in 1909, there were 146 admissions, more than half of whom were sent in by the Municipal Inspectors. There were 28 deaths, giving a case mortality of 17·8 per cent.

During the year 1910 the admissions rose to 310 with 52 deaths, the case mortality being only 14·5 per cent., which is very low considering the more or less moribund condition of many of the cases on admission. The cases sent in by the Municipal Inspectors had the remarkably low mortality of 8·2 per cent., which is no doubt in part due to their having been discovered and sent into the hospital in good time.

The results of the two years' work since this hospital was opened are most encouraging. The low death-rate amongst the cases as a whole is, I believe, in no small degree attributable to the liberal air space and the coolness and shadiness of the wards, points which, as I have repeatedly urged in connection with the plans of the new infectious diseases hospital, are of the utmost importance here in treating enteric fever and other exhausting diseases.

The Council have for some years now been considering the question of building a permanent infectious diseases hospital of their own, and it would in my opinion be a wholly indefensible policy to economize in respect of air space, coolness, and shadiness in the wards where patients are, in the interests of the public health, compelled, often against their wishes, to undergo treatment. The hospital returns are given in Appendix B.

42. *Burial Grounds.*—The laws provide for the establishment of two classes of burial grounds, which are defined as (a) general cemeteries, and (b) burial grounds. Burial grounds are defined as all cemeteries other than general cemeteries.

The administration of general cemeteries is vested in the Public Health Department, each general cemetery having its own executive staff. The administration of burial grounds is in the hands of trustees nominated by the communities who have been granted possession of these grounds. These trustees are required

by law to register these grounds, and to appoint keepers, who in turn are responsible for compliance with the regulations relating to burial grounds.

(a) *General Cemeteries*.—There are three general cemeteries in Colombo, viz., at (1) Kanatta, (2) Madampitiya, and (3) Liveramentu, by far the largest and the most important being the one at Kanatta. The arrangements for the administration of these general cemeteries, more especially of the Kanatta cemetery, are far from satisfactory, as has been frequently reported, and special reports have been recently submitted in which proposals are made with a view to improvement.

(b) *Burial Grounds*.—The following sectarian burial grounds are in use in Colombo, viz.: (1) Madampitiya, (2) Maligawatta, (3) Kuppiyawatta, (4) Jawatta north, (5) Jawatta south, all Muhammadan burial grounds, (6) Jawatta Parsee tower of silence, (7) Main street, Pettah, Presbyterian burial ground (vaults only).

The Muhammadan burial grounds are for the most part badly kept, there being no attempt whatever made to render them beautiful, and at times they are allowed to become so neglected looking and unkempt as to require the intervention of this Department.

43. *Sanitary Inspectors' Work*.—The services of a Chief Sanitary Inspector, one of whose duties it would be to conduct prosecutions, are, as has repeatedly been urged, required for the proper working of this Department. Such an Officer is employed I believe in all other towns of any importance both at home and in the East.

As regards the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1910, full particulars are given in statements in the Appendix (*vide* Tables LXVIII. to LXXI.).

The routine work was considerably interfered with during the latter half of the year, owing to the outbreak of smallpox which occurred. 50,486 inspections were made during the year, 2,584 notices were served, 35 wells and 90 cesspits were closed, 532 houses were disinfected (exclusive of 1,015 which were disinfected by the sub-inspectors), 3,867 prosecutions were entered, 59 premises comprising many hundreds of tenements were limewashed, 1,536 windows and skylights and 1,139 ventilators were put into houses, surface drainage was provided in 19 premises and improved in 72 others, 163 passages and compounds were paved, the floors of 56 rooms were cemented, 65 insanitary tenements and 23 huts were demolished, besides a variety of other improvements, the details of which are given in the statements appended.

A noteworthy feature of the year's work is the large amount of milk sampling done, 1,026 samples having been taken during the year.

Considering the multifarious duties of the Sanitary Inspectors and the great amount of travelling they have to do, especially during times of epidemic, the travelling allowance which they get of Rs. 15 per month is quite inadequate and tends to hamper their work. They cannot be expected to defray the cost of their official travelling out of their own pockets, and the inevitable result is a tendency towards limiting the amount of travelling which they do and their work suffers in consequence. A report has been submitted dealing with this matter, and I trust that the Council will see their way to accept my recommendation that they should be paid Rs. 25 per month.

44. *Sub-inspectors*.—Up till July, 1909, the work of the sub-inspectors was confined to dealing with enteric fever. At that time the prevention of phthisis on a limited scale by the disinfection of houses where deaths from phthisis had occurred was added to their duties, and in August, 1910, their work in this respect was still further increased by the passing of Ordinance No. 6 of 1910, which made phthisis a notifiable infectious disease, the result being that they have now to attend to living cases as well as to disinfection where deaths occur.

During the year 1910, 658 cases of enteric, 44 of suspected enteric, 75 of simple continued fever, and 222 of phthisis were reported and inquired into. 758 enteric infected and 257 phthisis infected houses were disinfected during the year. (See Table LXXII. in Appendix.)

45. *Cleansing (Compounds)*.—This work is carried out by an overseer and 4 coolies working under the supervision of the Sub-inspectors and Ward Inspectors, and is for the most part done in premises where infectious diseases have occurred. It is a most useful branch of work, as it renders it possible to clean up dangerously filthy and infected premises at once, without the delay which always occurs when the occupants are required by notice to do the work. 401 premises where enteric had occurred, and 297 other filthy compounds, were cleaned up by this gang during 1910. (See Table LXXIII. in Appendix.)

46. *Cleansing (Houses)*.—This work, which consists chiefly of limewashing, and which was formerly carried out by this Department, is now carried out by the Works Department who are advised by this Department where such work is required. The householders are given due notice in the first instance by this Department, and if they fail to comply within the time specified, the work is done at their expense by the Works Department, a punishment being inflicted in addition in the Municipal Court when the cost of the work is recovered by the sanitary inspectors. This is an exceedingly useful branch of work.

47. *Insect Pest Prevention*.—This work is carried on by an overseer and two coolies and aims at abolishing the breeding places of mosquitoes and flies. Wherever mosquito or fly larvæ are found, a notice is served upon the occupant to abate the nuisance and to prevent a recurrence. If the notice is not complied with a prosecution is entered. In the case of mosquito-breeding places these are abolished as far as possible at once by the gang, this being collected and buried or removed, small pools filled up, and large pools oiled with kerosine. Subsequent visits are paid to see that there is no recurrence. The work of this gang is not very satisfactory, and a special report has been submitted with proposals for a re-arrangement next year. 367 notices were served during 1910 by the overseer, and 34 prosecutions were entered for failure to comply therewith. (See Table LXXIV. in Appendix.)

48. *Steam Disinfection*.—219 loads representing 14,723 pieces were passed through the equifex steam disinfecter during 1910. (See Table LXXV. in Appendix.)

49. *Ambulance*.—The work of transporting patients to the infectious diseases hospital, and of contacts to the segregation camp, has since the middle of 1908 been carried out by the Fire Brigade. This arrangement has proved to be eminently satisfactory, and I take this opportunity of expressing my obligations to the Superintendent and his staff for the excellent manner in which the work has been carried out.

There are two ambulances of the St. John's Ambulance Association pattern, modified to suit the local conditions, both of which are easy sprung and rubber-tyred. One of these ambulances is as far as possible reserved for the conveyance of smallpox patients.

There are two contact vans for the conveyance of infectious diseases contacts to the segregation camp. These are also rubber-tyred and very comfortable. They were utilized during the smallpox epidemic to convey vagrants picked up at night in the streets to the Town Hall where they were vaccinated. Here again I am indebted to the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade and his staff for the able and willing manner in which they co-operated with us.

50. *Municipal Midwives*.—631 confinements representing 646 births were conducted by the six midwives during the year 1910, there having been 15 multiple births. There were 41 still-births and 21 deaths within four days, representing a death-rate (exclusive of still-births) of 3.25 per cent. The midwife, with the lowest death-rate amongst her cases, exclusive of still-births, was A. M. Wickremaratne, with a rate of 0.97 per cent. The race with the highest death-rate was as usual the Tamils. (See Tables LXV., LXVI., and LXVII. in Appendix.)

PART III.

CONSERVANCY BRANCH.

51. *General*.—The removal and disposal of the night-soil was as hitherto carried out by contract under the control and supervision of the Public Health Department. At the end of the year there were 10,136 buckets in private latrines and 300 buckets in public latrines being nightly conserved. The recent Census disclosed the fact that the population was 211,184, and it will readily be understood that the practical difficulties incidental to the removal of the waste of such a large population by the primitive method of buckets and hand collection are enormous.

The chief respect in which the contractor failed to give satisfaction was, as hitherto, in the matter of the cleansing of the buckets after they had been emptied. In the absence of sewers to carry off liquid waste, this cleansing has to be done by the dry method of wiping with coir-dust—a most unsatisfactory and insanitary method, and one which is to a very large extent neglected in spite of repeated fines being imposed for neglect. The consequence is that we have got scattered throughout the town, for the most part in close proximity to kitchens, many thousands of buckets, the sides of many of which are coated with fœcal matter. Each one of these foul buckets is a standing menace to the health of those living near, especially during the fly season, and it is hopeless to expect that we shall ever be able to materially reduce the amount of enteric fever here so long as this system is in use.

Every effort has been made to compel the contractor to pay more attention to the cleansing of buckets, but without much success, the result of enhancing the fines for neglect being that he has recently made an application to cancel his contract on the ground that he cannot keep his men if these fines are imposed. Another source of danger in connection with this dry-earth system is that the people will not, in spite of repeated warnings and even prosecutions, take the trouble to cover up their dejecta with the coir-dust supplied for that purpose.

Anyone who has still doubts as to the advisability of substituting for the dry-earth system the water-carriage system now under construction should visit some of these latrines, especially in the poorer quarters, when the absurdity of their contention will at once become apparent.

Details of the neglect by the contractor and the fines imposed upon him during each month of the year are given in Table LXXVI. (b) annexed.

52. *Revenue*.—Estimate for the year, Rs. 58,470; amount recovered, Rs. 72,862·81. There was thus an amount of Rs. 14,392·81 recovered in excess of the estimate. The great reduction in the revenue under this heading compared with previous years is due to the conversion at the beginning of 1910 of the charges on account of conservancy with a consolidated rate.

(b) *Expenditure*.—Estimate for the year, Rs. 165,852; expended, Rs. 167,436·59; excess expenditure, Rs. 1,584·59. Deducting the excess expenditure from the excess revenue there was a nett excess revenue for the year compared with the estimates of Rs. 12,808·22. Details of revenue and expenditure are given in Tables LXXVI. (a) and (c) in the Appendix.

PART IV.

STAFF.

53. *Administrative Staff*.—I was absent on leave from Ceylon from March 3 until October 15, during which time Dr. M. de L. Robinson, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, acted for me.

Sanitation Branch.

54. *Staff changes: Clerks*.—Mr. S. P. Fernando, typist, resigned on September 1, 1910; Mr. S. C. Forbes, assistant registration clerk, appointed to succeed him on October 1, 1910; Mr. C. W. Anthonisz, clerk, Conservancy Branch, appointed to succeed Mr. S. C. Forbes on October 1, 1910; Mr. S. D. Blacker transferred from Conservancy Branch on November 1, 1910.

Inspectors.—Mr. J. A. Carnie retired on pension on May 1, 1910, Mr. A. E. La Brooy, supervisor, conservancy branch, succeeded Mr. Carnie on June 1, 1910; Mr. M. E. Akbar, sub-inspector, appointed inspector, new extension, on July 1, 1910; Mr. I. C. Jayasinghe, supervisor, conservancy branch, transferred as sub-inspector, on August 1, 1911.

Overseers.—S. Abdul Rahiman, overseer, segregation camp, Kanatta, died in January, 1910; A. de Silva appointed overseer, segregation camp, on April 1, 1910.

Cemetery-keepers.—Mr. J. L. Albrecht appointed as assistant cemetery-keeper, Kanatta cemetery, on November 25, 1910; H. Don Hendrick, cemetery-keeper, Liveramentu cemetery. This cemetery was taken over by the Council on April 1, 1910.

Coolies.—Hendrick (office) cooly resigned on October 31, 1910, Don Richard appointed to succeed him on November 1, 1910. R. D. James, orderly, Slave Island dispensary, resigned on November 31, 1910; Govinda Nahir appointed to succeed him on December 1, 1910.

Health Visitors (Slave Island Dispensary).—Miss Alice de Haan, health visitor, Slave Island Dispensary, resigned on June 30, 1910; Miss R. L. de Neys appointed to succeed Miss de Haan on July 1, 1910.

Slaughter-house Coolies.—Aiappen appointed on August 1, 1910, in place of Sangaram, whose services were discontinued; Savirimuttu appointed on November 16, 1910, in place of Innasi Muttu, dismissed.

Enteric Hospital: Nurses.—Mrs. Cruze resigned on July 31, 1910; Mrs. Van Sanden died on duty on June 30, 1910; Mrs. R. vanEyck, temporary nurse, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric fever from June 25, 1910, to January 31, 1910. Mrs. L. Tyken, temporary nurse, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric fever from July 2, 1910, to January 31, 1911; Mrs. Maud Fernando appointed on August 1, 1910; Miss Grace Ebert, appointed on October 1, 1910.

Male Attendants (Enteric Hospital).—Baron Singho died on November 30, 1910, of smallpox; Don Baron, temporary attendant, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric fever from June 24, 1910, to August 23, 1910; Arnolis Appu, temporary attendant, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric fever from June 24, 1910, to August 23, 1910.

Female Attendants.—Maggie Silva, temporary female attendant, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric fever from September 15, 1910, to October 10, 1910; Sophy Hamy, female attendant, appointed (temporarily) owing to epidemic of enteric fever from September 15, 1910, to October 10, 1910.

Ayah.—Louisa Hamy resigned on March 31, 1910; Ambrosea Silva succeeded Louisa Hamy on April 1, 1910.

Dhoby.—John Fernando, temporary dhoby, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric from July 17, 1910, to October 31, 1910.

Latrine Cooly.—Vallayan resigned on February 28, 1910; Carpen succeeded Vallayan on March 1, 1910; Seruvasan, temporary latrine cooly, appointed owing to epidemic of enteric from July 18, 1910, to October 31, 1910.

Conservancy Branch.

Clerks.—Messrs. C. W. Anthonisz and S. D. Blacker were transferred to the Sanitation Branch on reduction of staff on October 1, 1910.

Supervisors.—Mr. A. E. LaBrooy was promoted to Sanitary Inspector in succession to Mr. J. A. Carnie, retired, on May 1, 1910; Mr. I. C. Jayasinghe was promoted to be sub-inspector, in succession to Mr. M. E. Akbar, on August 1, 1910; Mr. Z. Mansoor was supervisor in succession to Mr. A. E. LaBrooy promoted; Mr. E. W. Gunawardene was appointed supervisor, in succession to Mr. I. C. Jayasinghe promoted, on September 1, 1910.

W. MARSHALL PHILIP,
Medical Officer of Health.

May 8, 1911.

TABLE LX.—Births and Deaths and their Rates with the Principal Causes of Deaths for each Ward in the Town of Colombo during the Year 1910.

Ward.	Births.										Deaths.																							
	Total Births.			Nationality.							Total Deaths.			Nationality.										Principal Causes.										
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Fevers.	Phthisis.	Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Infantile Convulsions and Tetanus.	Old Age.	Violence.					
																													Accident.	Homicide.	Suicide.	Execution.		
COLOMBO TOWN ..	*187,554	4,819	2,508	2,311	76	473	2,684	618	728	170	70	5,750	3,134	2,616	78	316	2,738	1,336	967	162	153	20	4	353	654	848	486	621	292	89	17	22	1	
Fort and Galle Face...	2,285	15	8	7	12	—	1	2	—	—	—	39	36	3	11	—	2	20	2	—	4	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	
Pettah ..	7,561	43	18	25	—	3	25	9	1	1	4	94	61	33	1	4	28	41	13	—	7	2	—	8	17	25	7	5	—	—	3	1	2	
San Sebastian ..	10,804	239	124	115	1	19	76	11	123	7	2	252	138	114	—	12	69	30	133	2	6	1	—	11	34	39	26	45	16	1	—	—	—	
St. Paul's ..	24,574	402	204	198	1	15	111	182	76	3	14	558	255	303	—	11	123	274	126	1	23	1	—	32	76	109	62	107	24	3	1	—	—	
Kotahena ..	38,967	885	457	428	1	72	647	93	57	13	2	870	419	451	3	59	550	153	90	6	9	6	1	71	80	158	62	98	61	6	1	—	—	
New Bazaar ..	20,593	489	263	226	2	52	220	43	158	6	8	505	255	250	1	36	183	70	202	5	8	1	1	25	86	90	36	83	32	1	—	—	—	
Maradana Hospitals ..	38,101	895	451	444	8	83	701	76	20	1	6	1,604	1,036	568	38	45	944	448	59	14	56	3	—	87	155	165	170	19	42	52	14	8	—	—
Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals)		893	507	386	10	114	461	79	181	38	10	911	475	436	8	87	416	134	217	36	13	1	1	46	123	130	51	151	47	6	—	2	1	
Slave Island ..	20,554	484	237	247	9	33	173	71	87	92	19	472	219	253	4	25	161	76	98	88	20	3	—	29	43	81	37	68	36	2	1	3	—	—
Kollupitiya ..	24,115	474	239	235	32	82	269	52	25	9	5	445	240	205	12	37	262	90	27	10	7	2	—	42	37	46	35	45	34	8	—	4	—	—

Ward.	Rate per Mille per Annum.					Infant Mortality.		
	Births.		Deaths.			Children under One Year.	Proportion to 1,000 Births.	
	Average, 1900 to 1909.	1909.	1910.	Average, 1900 to 1909.	1909.			1910.
COLOMBO TOWN ..	23.4	25.0	24.9	34.5	33.5	29.7	1,420	295
Fort and Galle Face ..	6.7	3.1	6.6	14.0	12.3	17.1	4	267
Pettah ..	6.7	7.9	5.7	13.9	13.9	12.4	15	349
San Sebastian ..	20.4	20.9	22.1	24.7	23.1	23.3	85	356
St. Paul's ..	17.3	17.2	16.4	25.1	23.3	22.7	174	433
Kotahena ..	20.0	22.6	22.7	27.1	24.9	22.3	250	282
New Bazaar ..	23.9	23.8	23.7	30.3	28.6	24.5	158	323
Maradana Hospitals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	193
Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals) ..	22.8	22.7	23.4	26.7	25.0	23.9	292	327
Slave Island ..	24.1	22.7	23.5	28.7	25.9	23.0	166	343
Kollupitiya ..	17.2	16.5	19.7	19.3	16.2	18.5	103	217

* This is exclusive of the population of Eastward Extension, which was roughly estimated to be 6,303, but the rates for Colombo Town have been calculated on the enhanced population.

TABLE LXI.—Births and Deaths and their Rates for each Race in the Town of Colombo for the Year 1910, and the Average for 1900 to 1909.

	Estimated Population (inclusive of the Mili- tary) to the Middle of 1910.	Births.			Deaths.			Birth-rate per mille per annum.			Death-rate per mille per annum.		
		Average, 1900 to 1909.	1909.	1910.	Average, 1900 to 1909.	1909.	1910.	Average, 1900 to 1910.	1909.	1910.	Average, 1900 to 1910.	1909.	1910.
All Races..	187,554*	3,962	4,589	4,819	5,821	6,169	5,750	23·4	25·0	24·9	34·5	33·5	29·7
Europeans ..	3,111	81	64	76	84	69	78	27·9	20·9	24·4	29·1	22·5	25·1
Burghers ..	13,008	397	463	473	326	323	316	32·1	35·8	36·4	26·4	24·9	24·3
Sinhalese ..	77,397	2,175	2,556	2,684	2,716	2,958	2,738	29·9	33·2	34·7	37·4	38·4	35·4
Tamils ..	47,531	482	595	618	1,364	1,502	1,336	12·1	12·8	13·0	34·5	32·3	28·1
Moors ..	33,484	625	671	728	979	990	967	20·3	20·2	21·7	31·8	29·8	28·9
Malays ..	5,756	140	169	170	174	178	162	27·3	23·9	29·5	35·0	31·7	28·1
Others ..	7,267	62	71	70	178	149	153	10·9	10·2	9·6	31·6	21·4	21·1

* This population does not include the population of Eastward Extension, which was roughly estimated to be 6,303. The rates for " All Races " have been calculated on the enhanced population.

TABLE LXII.—Deaths of Males and Females at different Age Periods for each Race in the Colombo Municipality during the Year 1910.

Age at Death.	Europeans.		Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		All Races.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year of age (see particulars on statement) ..	5	7	46	34	377	329	134	127	151	136	25	21	14	14	752	668
Under Five Years—																
1 year and under 2 ..	1	—	23	13	92	117	35	31	35	31	7	7	1	4	194	203
2 years and under 3 ..	—	1	9	5	54	49	15	21	19	16	7	5	4	1	108	98
3 years and under 4 ..	1	—	—	3	25	32	6	7	4	9	1	7	—	—	37	58
4 years and under 5 ..	—	—	5	3	20	27	10	8	10	13	1	3	1	—	47	54
Over Five Years—																
5 years and under 10 ..	—	1	4	7	39	52	9	19	11	19	4	5	1	1	68	104
10 years and under 15 ..	2	—	4	4	36	38	21	11	13	11	1	4	3	1	80	69
15 years and under 20 ..	1	—	1	7	46	53	59	24	22	26	3	2	6	1	138	113
20 years and under 25 ..	6	—	9	9	71	61	74	36	15	29	1	2	17	3	193	140
25 years and under 35 ..	15	7	10	18	186	159	118	69	32	41	6	6	28	3	395	203
35 years and under 45 ..	9	—	8	10	143	95	113	61	31	29	8	1	19	3	331	199
45 years and under 55 ..	11	1	11	8	110	79	87	30	33	17	2	1	7	2	261	138
55 years and under 65 ..	2	—	11	6	86	65	58	36	29	20	6	5	4	1	196	133
65 years and under 75 ..	5	—	8	16	46	50	29	20	29	19	9	1	4	1	130	107
75 years and under 85 ..	2	—	6	13	68	71	23	17	30	30	—	4	2	1	131	136
35 years and over ..	—	1	2	3	30	32	9	19	22	35	4	3	6	—	73	93
Total ..	60	18	157	159	1429	1309	800	536	486	481	85	77	117	36	3134	2616
Persons ..	78		316		2,738		1,336		967		162		153		5,750	

TABLE LXIII.—Infant Mortality and General Death-rate 1895 and Upwards.

Year.		Infantile Mortality by Quarters expressed as a Rate per 1,000 Births.																Death-rate per 1,000 Population (All Ages).				Annual Death-rate.					
		First Quarter.				Second Quarter.				Third Quarter.				Fourth Quarter.				First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Infants.	All Ages.
		Quarter's Births.	12 Months' Births.	Quarter's Deaths.	Quarterly Rate.	Annual Rate.	Quarter's Births.	12 Months' Births.	Quarter's Deaths.	Quarterly Rate.	Annual Rate.	Quarter's Births.	12 Months' Births.	Quarter's Deaths.	Quarterly Rate.	Annual Rate.											
1895	..	589	2,923	272	462	372	750	2,903	296	395	408	764	2,956	291	381	394	713	2,816	345	484	490	35.0	32.8	35.7	32.9	428	34.0
1896	..	721	2,948	298	413	404	627	2,825	313	499	443	651	2,712	330	507	487	768	2,767	320	416	463	34.6	31.4	32.8	36.1	456	34.2
1897	..	743	2,789	307	411	440	699	2,861	314	449	439	525	2,735	327	622	478	651	2,618	356	547	544	35.0	32.3	35.0	36.4	498	34.6
1898	..	629	2,504	316	502	505	758	2,563	305	402	476	889	2,927	269	302	367	921	3,197	308	334	385	38.7	35.6	29.0	31.6	375	32.1
1899	..	920	3,468	335	385	386	858	3,568	263	306	295	899	3,578	271	301	303	964	3,641	325	337	384	34.0	28.8	30.4	32.7	328	31.4
1900	..	942	3,663	280	297	306	788	3,593	314	398	377	758	3,452	367	484	425	885	3,373	370	418	439	32.1	32.0	39.9	41.0	395	33.8
1901	..	833	3,264	307	368	376	772	3,248	314	406	386	745	3,235	275	369	340	884	3,234	369	417	456	35.4	32.5	33.0	36.2	389	34.7
1902	..	934	3,335	300	321	359	799	3,362	270	338	333	883	3,500	343	388	392	1,065	3,681	412	386	447	35.9	30.4	34.3	33.9	360	33.5
1903	..	979	3,726	371	378	398	880	3,807	355	403	373	815	3,739	345	423	369	878	3,552	381	423	429	36.0	33.7	34.2	35.8	410	34.8
1904	..	940	3,513	334	355	380	917	3,550	312	340	363	897	3,632	326	363	359	916	3,670	324	353	353	32.6	29.4	33.1	28.2	353	30.8
1905	..	1,091	3,821	306	280	320	891	3,795	348	391	367	885	3,783	297	336	314	1,049	3,916	463	441	472	30.9	33.7	31.2	43.3	361	34.7
1906	..	1,426	4,251	308	216	289	1,109	4,469	339	306	304	1,029	4,480	353	343	306	1,162	4,726	428	368	362	36.0	40.0	40.1	43.3	300	39.8
1907	..	1,124	4,424	319	284	288	965	4,280	278	288	260	1,022	4,273	337	328	315	1,169	4,280	366	313	342	38.1	31.4	30.9	30.1	304	32.5
1908	..	1,269	4,425	400	315	361	1,154	4,614	379	328	328	1,028	4,620	370	360	320	1,151	4,602	486	422	422	34.2	34.2	36.6	42.1	355	36.7
1909	..	1,217	4,550	360	296	317	1,068	4,464	354	331	317	1,033	4,469	345	334	309	1,271	4,589	364	286	317	37.2	33.5	32.3	31.7	310	33.5
1910	..	1,268	4,640	360	284	310	1,046	4,618	298	285	258	1,090	4,675	363	333	311	1,415	4,819	399	282	331	30.4	26.7	33.3	32.4	295	29.7

TABLE LXIV.—Causes of Deaths which occurred in the Colombo Municipality during the Year 1910.

Causes of Deaths.	Ward.											Nationality.						
	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana, exclusive of Hospitals.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhaleso.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ..	5750	39	94	252	558	870	505	1604	911	472	445	78	316	2738	1336	967	162	153
I. Specific, febrile, or zymotic diseases ..	933	4	19	43	110	154	69	317	120	74	83	19	64	477	230	139	33	31
II. Parasitic diseases ..	213	—	—	6	14	49	15	61	34	13	21	—	3	131	47	23	5	4
III. Dietetic diseases ..	63	1	—	—	—	28	—	11	7	11	5	—	2	36	16	6	2	1
IV. Constitutional diseases ..	790	4	17	39	82	108	99	196	145	52	48	9	49	368	184	144	16	20
V. Developmental diseases ..	372	—	—	16	25	83	32	77	59	42	38	2	16	198	48	89	12	7
VI. Local diseases ..	2747	21	46	125	282	346	245	775	495	214	198	39	159	1236	691	476	74	72
VII. Violence ..	129	8	6	1	5	7	1	74	9	6	12	6	1	74	25	9	3	11
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified diseases ..	443	1	6	22	40	95	44	93	42	60	40	3	22	218	95	81	17	7
I. Specific, febrile, or zymotic :																		
1. Miasmatic diseases ..	346	4	11	11	33	78	22	84	40	23	40	11	39	179	49	40	9	19
2. Diarrhœal diseases ..	486	—	7	26	62	62	36	170	51	37	35	5	17	215	144	82	14	9
3. Malarial diseases ..	56	—	—	1	1	5	5	17	12	11	4	2	—	27	13	4	9	1
4. Zoogenous diseases ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
5. Venereal diseases ..	17	—	—	1	2	2	1	8	3	—	—	1	1	12	1	1	1	—
6. Septic diseases ..	85	—	1	4	12	7	5	35	14	3	4	—	7	43	22	12	—	1
II. Parasitic diseases ..	213	—	—	6	14	49	15	61	34	13	21	—	3	131	47	23	5	4
III. Dietetic diseases ..	63	1	—	—	—	28	—	11	7	11	5	—	2	36	16	6	2	1
IV. Constitutional diseases ..	790	4	17	39	82	108	99	196	145	52	48	9	49	368	184	144	16	20
V. Developmental diseases ..	372	—	—	16	25	83	32	77	59	42	38	2	16	198	48	89	12	7
VI. Local diseases :—																		
1. Diseases of nervous system..	805	2	8	56	125	123	97	47	185	77	85	3	39	359	176	186	21	21
2. Diseases of organs of special sense ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Diseases of circulatory system ..	200	3	3	14	10	11	13	74	25	26	21	5	20	100	27	30	10	8
4. Diseases of respiratory system ..	898	5	26	40	109	164	94	182	137	86	55	11	52	375	260	152	26	22
5. Diseases of digestive system ..	579	9	7	8	11	24	15	347	117	18	23	14	33	271	174	57	15	15
6. Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
7. Diseases of urinary system ..	127	2	1	5	15	10	17	54	15	2	6	3	7	55	31	27	1	3
8. Diseases of reproductive system—																		
(a) Organs of generation ..	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	2	1	1	13	1	1	—	—
(b) Parturition ..	79	—	—	1	12	13	8	27	9	4	5	—	6	39	13	18	1	2
9. Diseases of organs of locomotion ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
10. Diseases of integumentary system ..	37	—	1	1	—	1	1	27	4	1	1	1	1	21	8	5	—	1
VII. Violence :—																		
1. Accident or negligence..	89	7	3	1	3	6	1	52	6	2	8	3	1	48	18	7	2	10
2. Homicide ..	17	—	1	—	1	—	—	14	—	1	—	1	—	12	3	1	—	—
3. Suicide ..	22	1	2	—	1	1	—	8	2	3	4	2	—	13	4	1	1	1
4. Execution ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ..	443	1	6	22	40	95	44	93	42	60	40	3	22	218	95	81	17	7
Miasmatic Diseases.																		
Smallpox ..	20	—	2	1	1	6	1	3	1	3	2	—	1	11	2	—	—	6
Chickenpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Whooping cough ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
Typhus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever ..	30	—	—	—	—	13	1	1	3	4	8	—	5	12	6	4	2	11
Enteric fever ..	238	2	8	10	31	26	19	75	26	14	27	11	25	118	32	34	6	2
Suspected enteric fever ..	37	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	7	—	3	—	2	32	3	—	—	—
Influenza ..	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
Other epidemic diseases ..	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Diarrhœal Diseases.																		
Cholera ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa ..	234	—	3	12	20	38	12	61	37	28	23	2	13	128	42	38	9	2
Dysentery ..	252	—	4	14	42	24	24	109	14	9	12	3	4	87	102	44	5	7
Malarial Diseases.																		
Remittent fever ..	48	—	—	1	1	5	5	11	10	11	4	2	—	24	10	3	8	1
Ague ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malarial cachexia ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Ward.											Nationality.						
	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana, exclusive of Hospitals.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
<i>Zoogenous Diseases.</i>																		
Hydrophobia ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glanders ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Venereal Diseases.</i>																		
Syphilis ..	17	—	—	1	2	2	1	8	3	—	—	1	1	12	1	1	1	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Septic Diseases.</i>																		
Phagedæna ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	9	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	6	1	—	—	—
Pyæmia, septicæmia ..	51	—	1	2	4	1	3	31	8	—	1	—	3	27	13	7	—	1
Puerperal fever ..	25	—	—	—	7	5	2	1	4	3	3	—	2	10	8	5	—	—
<i>Parasitic Diseases.</i>																		
Thrush ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Worms (animal) ..	153	—	—	4	13	49	15	10	28	13	21	—	3	102	20	19	5	4
Dochmius duodenalis ..	57	—	—	2	—	—	—	51	4	—	—	—	—	27	27	3	—	—
<i>Dietetic Diseases.</i>																		
Starvation, want of breast milk ..	59	1	—	—	—	28	—	9	6	10	5	—	2	35	14	6	1	1
Scurvy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic alcoholism ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Delirium tremens ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Constitutional Diseases.</i>																		
Rheumatism ..	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	2	—	—	1	3	3	2	—	—
Rickets ..	22	—	—	—	—	14	4	3	1	—	—	—	3	15	2	2	—	—
Cancer ..	21	—	—	1	1	2	—	10	4	1	2	1	2	12	5	1	—	—
Tabes mesenterica ..	12	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	—	1	6	2	2	1	—
Tubercular meningitis ..	28	—	—	1	2	1	2	16	5	1	—	1	4	13	5	3	1	1
Phthisis ..	654	3	17	34	76	80	86	155	123	43	37	5	35	303	157	125	12	17
Other forms of tuberculosis scrofula ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Purpura hæmorrhagic diathesis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocy-thæmia ..	16	—	—	1	1	5	2	1	—	2	4	2	—	4	2	4	2	2
Diabetes mellitus ..	13	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	5	1	—	—	3	6	2	2	—	—
Leprosy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephantiasis ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Parangi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined constitutional diseases ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	1	—	—	—	4	5	1	—	—
<i>Developmental Diseases.</i>																		
Premature birth ..	65	—	—	—	—	19	—	28	9	6	3	1	1	51	5	5	2	—
Atelectasis ..	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	1
Cyanosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spina bifida ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Imperforate anus ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cleft palate ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other congenital defects ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Old age ..	292	—	—	16	24	61	32	42	47	36	34	1	14	139	40	82	10	6
<i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>																		
Inflammation of the brain or its membranes ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Softening of brain ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	8	3	—	—	—
Apoplexy ..	20	2	—	2	6	3	2	1	—	2	2	—	2	6	9	3	—	—
Paralysis ..	53	—	—	3	4	9	6	9	12	3	7	—	3	26	6	14	—	4
Epilepsy ..	14	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	2	—	—
Convulsions ..	38	—	1	4	3	7	2	—	7	4	10	—	—	22	9	5	1	1
Infantile convulsions ..	430	—	3	29	64	48	46	3	147	52	38	3	21	198	87	97	16	8
Laryngismus stridulus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collapse ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus ..	191	—	2	16	43	50	37	16	4	16	7	—	6	76	48	54	4	3
Mania ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord ..	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	1
Other undefined diseases of brain..	38	—	—	1	5	4	2	9	12	—	5	—	5	13	8	10	—	2
Other undefined diseases of nervous system ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Organs of Special Sense.</i>																		
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of the eye ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis and other diseases of ear ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Colombo Town.	Ward.										Nationality.							
		Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana, exclusive of Hospitals.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	
Circulatory System.																			
Pericarditis ..	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	—	—	
Morbus cordis (disease of heart) ..	67	2	2	6	1	4	5	21	12	5	9	2	5	37	9	7	6	1	
Valve disease of heart ..	9	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	2	1	—	3	—	2	
Hypertrophy of heart ..	11	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	1	—	3	—	2	5	4	—	—	—	
Angina pectoris syncope ..	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	
Aneurism ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Embolism thrombosis ..	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	1	—	—	
Phlebitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Varicose veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other and undefined diseases of heart or circulatory system ..	92	—	1	6	8	2	4	33	12	19	7	1	8	48	10	16	4	5	
Respiratory System.																			
Laryngitis ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	
Croup ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis ..	211	—	3	12	37	43	35	8	32	28	13	3	13	88	50	45	10	2	
Asthma ..	20	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	2	4	4	—	—	10	5	3	1	1	
Pneumonia ..	637	5	22	27	72	115	55	157	98	53	33	7	36	258	199	103	15	19	
Pleurisy ..	11	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	2	—	—	8	2	1	—	—	
Other and undefined diseases of respiratory system ..	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	4	—	2	1	3	7	3	—	—	—	
Digestive System.																			
Stomatitis ..	13	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	8	—	1	—	1	8	1	2	1	—	
Dentition ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quinsy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sore throat ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dyspepsia ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	
Hæmatemesis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Malæma ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of stomach ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Enteritis ..	389	4	1	1	2	12	4	256	88	8	13	6	25	164	148	35	4	7	
Ulceration of intestines ..	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	
Ileus obstruction of intestines ..	21	—	1	3	1	—	2	10	2	1	1	—	—	11	4	3	1	2	
Stricture or strangulation of intestines ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Intussusception of intestine ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Hernia ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	2	4	—	
Fistula ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peritonitis ..	37	2	3	—	2	4	2	18	3	3	—	1	2	20	8	4	2	—	
Ascites ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Gallstones ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cirrhosis of liver ..	41	1	—	2	2	2	—	27	5	2	—	2	1	30	3	3	1	1	
Other diseases of liver ..	19	—	2	1	1	—	1	13	1	—	—	2	—	11	2	2	—	2	
Other and undefined diseases of digestive system ..	29	—	—	—	2	5	3	11	4	2	2	—	2	14	4	4	3	3	
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.																			
Diseases of lymphatic system ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of spleen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Urinary System.																			
Nephritis ..	50	—	—	2	7	4	7	18	9	—	3	1	3	15	13	15	1	2	
Bright's disease ..	60	2	1	2	6	4	10	26	4	2	3	2	2	30	16	9	—	1	
Uræmia ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Suppression of urine ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Calculus (stone) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hæmaturia ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Diseases of bladder ..	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	
Other and undefined diseases of urinary system ..	10	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	2	—	—	—	2	6	2	—	—	—	
Diseases of Organs of Generation.																			
Ovarian diseases ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of uterus and vagina ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	
Disorders of menstruation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Perineal abscess ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pelvic abscess ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	
Diseases of Parturition.																			
Abortion or miscarriage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal mania ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal convulsions ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	
Placenta prævia, flooding ..	8	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	
Phlegmasia dolens ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other and undefined accidents of childbirth ..	67	—	—	—	12	12	6	24	7	3	3	—	5	30	13	16	1	2	

Causes of Deaths, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Deaths.	Ward.										Nationality.							
	Colombo Town.	Fort and Galle Face.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena.	New Bazaar.	Maradana Hospitals.	Maradana, exclusive of Hospitals.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
<i>Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.</i>																		
Cies, necrosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis, ostitis, and periostitis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of organs of locomotion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>																		
Carbuncle ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Phlegmon, cellulitis ..	16	—	1	1	—	—	—	12	1	1	—	—	—	10	2	4	—	—
Lupus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—
Eczema ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pemphigus ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of integumentary system ..	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	—	1	1	1	5	1	—	—	1
<i>Accident or Negligence.</i>																		
Fractures, contusions ..	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	3	1	—	11	—	—	—	1
Gunshot wounds ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Burn, scald ..	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	1	—	—	1	—	11	2	4	2	1
Poison ..	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2
Drowning ..	16	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	6	8	1	—	1
Snake-bite ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Otherwise ..	32	—	1	1	1	3	1	22	2	—	1	—	—	17	8	2	—	5
<i>Homicids.</i>																		
Murder, manslaughter ..	17	—	1	—	1	—	—	14	—	1	—	1	—	12	3	1	—	—
<i>Suicide.</i>																		
Gunshot wounds ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Poison ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	1
Drowning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanging ..	9	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	3	4	1	—	—
Otherwise ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Execution.</i>																		
Hanging ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Ill-defined and not Specified Causes.</i>																		
General dropsy ..	38	—	1	2	5	6	2	—	13	9	—	—	1	17	8	12	—	—
Debility ..	372	—	5	17	35	86	42	79	24	48	36	2	19	181	82	65	17	6
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess ..	16	—	—	2	—	1	—	8	2	2	1	—	—	13	1	2	—	—
Tumour ..	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage ..	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	4	—	2	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ..	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	2	—	2	—	—	1

TABLE LXV.—Cases conducted by Municipal Midwives.—Births and Infant Deaths.—Still-births and Deaths within Four Days.

Race.	Births.			Deaths.			Mortality.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Death-rate per Cent.	Still-births.	Deaths (exclusive of Still-births).	Death-rate (exclusive of Still-births).
All Races ..	646	313	333	62	29	33	9.60	41	21	3.25
Burghers ..	59	33	26	3	1	2	5.08	2	1	1.60
Sinhalese ..	269	136	133	23	12	11	8.55	16	7	2.60
Tamils ..	192	82	110	25	12	13	13.02	14	11	5.52
Moors ..	90	41	49	9	2	7	10.00	7	2	2.22
Malays ..	25	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ..	11	7	4	2	2	—	18.18	2	—	—

TABLE LXVI.—Statistics of Cases conducted by Municipal Midwives during the Year 1910.

Ward and Name of Midwife.	Burghers.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		All Races.			Mortality.				
													Persons.	Males.	Females.	Deaths.	Death-rate per Cent.	Still-births.	Deaths (exclusive of Still-births).	Death-rate (exclusive of Still-births).
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
St. Paul's, A. Wickremasinha ..	6	—	15	22	16	29	8	4	2	—	—	—	102	47	55	12	11·75	8	4	3·92
Kotahena, Agida Perera ..	11	9	58	40	10	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	138	81	57	10	7·25	6	4	2·90
San Sebastian, Nonno Hamy ..	—	3	19	26	2	2	12	18	3	3	5	4	97	41	56	10	10·31	9	1	1·3
St. Paul's, M. P. Muruger ..	—	—	4	4	32	49	7	9	1	—	—	—	106	44	62	16	15·10	10	6	5·65
Slave Island, A. M. Wickramaratna ..	8	6	20	24	14	17	—	—	5	7	2	—	103	49	54	8	7·77	7	1	0·9
New Bazaar, Sarah Dias ..	8	8	20	17	8	6	12	17	3	1	—	—	100	51	49	6	6·0	1	5	5·07
Total of each Sex ..	33	26	136	133	82	110	41	49	14	11	7	4	646*	313	333	62	9·60	41	21	3·35
Grand Total ..	59		269		192		90		25		11									

* Including 15 multiple births.

TABLE LXVII.—Number of Cases conducted by Municipal Midwives during the Year 1910.

Name of Midwife.	Ward.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.
A. Wickremasinha ..	St. Paul's ..	18 ..	19 ..	25 ..	38 ..	100
M. P. Muruger ..	do. ..	26 ..	19 ..	27 ..	31 ..	103
Sarah Dias ..	New Bazaar ..	22 ..	25 ..	19 ..	33 ..	99
Agida Perera ..	Kotahena ..	39 ..	33 ..	31 ..	34 ..	137
Nonno Hamy ..	San Sebastian ..	24 ..	22 ..	24 ..	22 ..	92
A. M. Wickramaratna ..	Slave Island ..	30 ..	24 ..	18 ..	28 ..	100
Total ..		159 ..	142 ..	144 ..	186 ..	631

TABLE LXVIII.—Work done by Ward Inspectors during 1910.

	Fort.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena North.	Kotahena South.	New Bazaar.	Maradana North.	Maradana South.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya North.	Kollupitiya South.	Eastward Extension.	Total.
Number of inspections ..	3,879	3,976	2,405	4,863	5,396	5,288	4,060	3,170	2,965	4,124	3,858	3,071	3,431	50,486
Number in which sanitary defects were found ..	459	697	388	698	507	509	543	795	579	606	755	420	1,345	8,301
Number of notices served ..	224	91	186	213	138	232	217	166	83	230	306	254	244	2,584
Number of notices voluntarily complied with ..	91	66	154	113	99	156	89	90	61	151	186	143	98	1,497
Number of premises where defects were rectified after warning ..	202	428	121	290	140	180	200	464	378	305	438	195	1,167	4,508
Number of wells closed ..	—	1	6	3	1	3	3	13	—	—	3	2	—	35
Number of cesspits closed ..	2	—	6	13	2	7	16	12	1	—	2	—	29	90
Number of houses disinfected ..	11	14	26	37	19	74	73	81	25	78	43	21	30	532
Number of prosecutions ..	369	240	337	389	163	369	464	233	192	301	317	315	178	3,867
Number of convictions ..	317	214	244	344	144	322	373	200	163	263	251	269	126	3,230
Number discharged or otherwise dealt with ..	13	14	34	9	13	19	15	17	9	14	13	10	22	202
Number pending at end of Year ..	39	12	59	46	6	28	73	16	20	24	53	39	30	445
Number of premises lime-washed by the Municipal cleansing gang ..	23	2	—	2	2	11	13	1	4	3	—	8	—	59
Number of type plan latrines erected ..	—	—	—	11	22	—	21	43	15	11	26	11	47	207
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount of fines ..	2,373 0	906 50	1,583 50	1,457 80	625 0	1,596 50	2,881 0	1,310 0	1,224 0	2,251 0	1,543 75	1,546 50	618 50	19917 5

TABLE LXIX.—Prosecutions by Ward Inspectors during 1910.

Nature of Offence.	Fort.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena North.	Kotahena South.	New Bazaar.	Maradana North.	Maradana South.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya North.	Kollupitiya South.	Eastward Extension.	Total.
Filthy premises ..	120	110	39	275	90	202	282	124	75	132	185	209	106	1,949
Filthy roadside and drain ..	11	7	—	17	2	28	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	66
Food exposed to dust and flies ..	71	25	18	29	14	16	16	39	16	68	40	43	10	405
Sale of adulterated milk ..	36	10	24	8	5	15	24	19	10	21	23	6	9	210
Sale of milk, the cream of which had been extracted ..	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	1	14
Milk vendor without a card ..	7	—	10	1	2	4	15	15	6	2	12	6	15	95
Nuisance by rearing of cattle, &c. ..	6	2	8	10	15	31	25	8	—	9	28	12	13	167
Obstruction of passages in public market ..	2	25	57	—	2	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	109
Unlicensed cotton depôt ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uncemented floor of eating-house ..	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6
Unregistered eating-house ..	1	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	18
Foul privy ..	1	—	13	17	—	15	5	—	1	—	—	2	6	60
Throwing rubbish without receptacles ..	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Sale of unwholesome food ..	2	1	10	1	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	23
Filthy public bathing tubs ..	—	—	2	—	2	5	—	3	4	2	6	11	—	35
Neglect to pay linewashing bills ..	3	—	1	1	—	2	6	2	1	1	—	2	—	19
Filthy stalls ..	33	—	74	1	8	13	15	1	29	38	2	5	—	219
Placing rubbish in passages of public markets ..	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	16
Unlicensed cattle shed ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Abuse of roadside by children ..	—	—	5	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	13
Overcrowding ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Keeping excess of meat in stall ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unregistered laundry ..	—	2	1	—	5	10	30	5	1	5	3	12	—	74
Occupation of stalls without tickets ..	—	14	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Neglect to fill up well after notice ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	7
Unregistered dairy ..	1	—	—	6	—	3	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	19
Unregistered aerated water manufactory ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hawking for sale of fish ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Insanitary laundry ..	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	14
Unlicensed stall ..	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Unregistered soap manufactory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Filthy bakery ..	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	12
Boiling offal without permission ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Closure of stall without permission ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Washing clothes in prohibited places ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Unclean workmen in bakery ..	1	—	—	4	—	4	3	2	2	7	3	1	—	27
Non-reporting of infectious diseases ..	—	—	4	1	2	2	3	—	—	10	—	—	2	24
Neglect to provide privy accommodation ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	7	12
Unlicensed firewood depôt ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4
Removal of infectious diseased patient without authority ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Filthy eating house ..	61	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	69
Filthy cattle shed ..	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Default of payment of stall rent ..	—	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	25
Unlicensed poultry mart ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Filthy dairy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Storing milk in unsuitable places ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Digging pits without permission ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Unlicensed bakery ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	8
Unregistered milk vendor ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
Keeping goods outside line of stall in public market ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Discontinuation of dairy without notice ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Unregistered dairyman ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Neglect to limewash after notice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Neglect to remove stagnant water ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Wilful negligence to give address of smallpox patient ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Keeping unauthorized articles in markets ..	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Resistance to a public officer ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Damage to a marble monument at the Livera-mentu cemetery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ..	369	240	337	389	163	369	464	233	192	301	317	315	178	3,876

TABLE LXX.—Structural Improvements by Ward Inspectors during 1910.

Nature of Improvement.		Fort.	Pettah.	San Sebastian.	St. Paul's.	Kotahena North.	Kotahena South.	New Bazaar.	Maradana North.	Maradana South.	Slave Island.	Kollupitiya North.	Kollupitiya South.	Eastward Extension.	Colombo Town.
1.	Windows and skylights ..	38	31	113	404	11	171	374	74	13	129	126	52	—	1,536
2.	Ventilators ..	48	21	20	410	14	104	160	25	12	22	267	36	—	1,139
3.	Latrines ..	—	1	2	5	6	—	41	22	—	13	34	26	42	192
4.	Children's latrines ..	—	—	2	1	—	27	30	4	—	—	—	—	—	64
5.	Drains ..	—	—	3	6	—	3	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	19
6.	Improvement to drains ..	—	—	3	24	—	2	15	10	4	9	4	1	—	72
7.	Paving of passages and compounds ..	2	8	8	10	—	2	79	2	3	48	—	1	—	163
8.	Obstructive eaves cut back ..	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
9.	Number of rooms cemented ..	20	4	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
10.	Insanitary tenements demolished ..	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	3	6	—	65
11.	Insanitary huts demolished ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	23
12.	Obstructive verandahs demolished ..	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
13.	Cementing floor of laundries ..	—	8	—	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
14.	Cementing floor of cattle sheds ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	6
15.	Cementing floor of eating-houses ..	—	7	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
16.	Cementing floor of barber shop ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
17.	Cementing floor of closets ..	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14
18.	Cementing floor of tenements ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
19.	Removal of permanent ceilings ..	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
20.	Construction of manure receptacles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
21.	Roof provided with gutters ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
22.	Insanitary cattle sheds demolished ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
23.	Improvement to dairy by providing milk store ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24.	Providing new ceiling to bakery ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25.	Improvement to fish stalls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26.	Chimneys constructed ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE LXXI.—Return of Samples taken for Analysis during the Year 1910.

Nature of Sample.	Inspector Carnie.	Inspector Serasinha.	Inspector Blacker.	Inspector Samahin.	Inspector de Silva.	Inspector Karunatileke.	Inspector Stout.	Inspector Horan.	Inspector Ambrose.	Inspector Dabera.	Inspector Davidson.	Inspector Abayasekara.	Inspector LaBrooy.	Inspector Akbar.	All Inspectors.
Town water ..	3	13	11	14	12	12	14	14	12	14	14	12	6	8	6
Well water ..	2	3	31	17	7	14	2	24	5	11	7	22	13	7	129
Milk ..	5	104	59	82	129	125	74	85	82	83	47	69	47	35	1,036
Bread ..	—	1	—	1	2	3	9	—	4	2	1	10	—	2	45
Sugar ..	—	1	—	—	2	3	13	—	3	3	2	4	—	—	1
Flour ..	—	1	—	1	2	3	13	—	5	3	2	10	—	2	2
Butter ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Opium ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tinned milk ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sweets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	6
Beer ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sherbet ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Soda water ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	10	3	2	—	3	—	4
Tonic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sterilized milk ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Lake water ..	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Kelani river water ..	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Total ..	10	123	101	167	157	160	128	125	124	120	77	130	70	54	1,546

TABLE LXXII.—Work done by Sub-Inspectors during 1910.

Ward.	Houses disinfected in connection with	
	Fevers.	Phthisis.
Fort	3	—
Pettah	13	1
St. Sebastian	35	8
St. Paul's	77	23
Kotahena North	49	22
Kotahena South	80	48
New Bazaar	49	19
Maradana North	120	69
Maradana South	64	25
Slave Island	120	26
Kollupitiya North	60	6
Kollupitiya South	88	10
Total	758	257

TABLE LXXIII.—Enteric Cleansing Gang, Work done during 1910.

		Number of Premises cleared where there were Cases of Enteric.		Number of Filthy Premises cleared.		Total.	
January	19	..	31	..	50
February	14	..	39	..	53
March	2	..	49	..	51
April	6	..	48	..	54
May	21	..	28	..	49
June	31	..	27	..	58
July	50	..	9	..	59
August	49	..	23	..	72
September	51	..	13	..	64
October	43	..	10	..	53
November	44	..	17	..	61
December	71		3	..	74
Total		..	<hr/> 401		<hr/> 297		<hr/> 698

TABLE LXXIV.—Insect Pest Prevention, Work done by the Overseer during 1910.

Ward.			Number of Notices served.		Number of Prosecutions.
Fort	..	..	..	—	..
Pettah	..	..	..	—	..
San Sebastian	..	..	..	—	..
St. Paul's	..	..	..	13	..
Kotahena North	..	..	..	—	..
Kotahena South	..	..	..	1	..
New Bazaar	..	..	..	12	..
Maradana North	..	..	..	130	..
Maradana South	..	..	..	60	..
Slave Island	..	..	..	21	..
Kollupitiya North	..	..	..	55	..
Kollupitiya South	..	..	..	54	..
Eastward Extension		..	..	21	..
				—	—
		Total	..	367	34

TABLE LXXV.—Total Number of Pieces and Loads Disinfected at the Steam Disinfector during 1910.

Month.	Number of	
	Pieces.	Loads.
January	15	15
February	10	10
March	13	13
April	8	8
May	10	10
June	17	17
July	23	23
August	27	27
September	25	25
October	24	24
November	32	32
December	15	15
Total	219	219

Articles disinfected at the steam disinfector from January 1, 1910, up to December 31, 1910, amount to 14,723 pieces.

TABLE LXXVI. (a).—Return of the Conservancy Branch for the Year 1910.

Division.	Total Amount collected as shown by the Public Health Department Ledgers.*	Total Amount due.†	Buckets Daily conserved in Private Premises.	Buckets Daily conserved in Public Latrines.	Cesspits cleared.	
					By Conservancy Contractor.	By Private Contractors.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.				
I. ..	9,954 80	5,787 30	1,736	3	6	12
II. ..	26,755 12	17,673 12	2,842	144‡	32	4
III. ..	16,768 24	9,172 62	3,012	25§	32	41
IV. ..	11,567 0	4,922 0	2,546	128||	30	29
Total ..	65,045 16	37,555 04	10,136	300	100	86

* Includes arrears of previous years.

† Represents amount due for the year under reference.

‡ Thirteen standard buckets.

§ Five standard buckets.

|| Eight standard buckets.

Cost recovered on account of arrears, Rs. 1,316·60.

Amount paid to Contractor.		Rs.	c.
(a) Bulls and conservancy of dry-earth closets	..	111,570	49
(b) On account of clearing cesspits	..	2,677	64
Total	..	114,248	13

Fines imposed by Chairman on Contractor, Rs. 1,943·50.

TABLE LXXVI. (b).—Conservancy Branch. Statement of Complaints and Fines during 1910.

Month.	Nature of Offence.													Amount.
	Depôt.	Miscellaneous.	Lids or Parts of Carts left open whilst at Work.	Public Latrines.	Non-reporting of Vacations.	Coolies without Badges.	Neglect to conserve.	Neglect to clean Buckets.	Neglect to supply Coir Dust.	Neglect of Day Cooly.	Neglect of Special Cooly.	Neglect to return Cart Chits.	Late Arrival of Carts at Depôt.	
														Rs. c.
January ..	2	4	—	35	1	—	64	82	87	15	—	12	1	100 75
February ..	3	10	3	28	1	—	102	123	147	10	1	—	4	113 0
March ..	1	4	—	22	6	—	78	90	76	17	2	—	—	86 0
April ..	4	3	—	17	9	—	118	75	73	11	2	—	—	90 50
May ..	1	1	4	32	3	—	269	99	93	5	—	—	—	149 25
June ..	1	14	2	57	5	—	300	158	139	22	—	—	—	197 0
July ..	—	52	4	46	5	1	351	163	225	16	1	—	22	291 50
August ..	25	18	4	27	16	—	180	147	146	14	—	—	5	223 0
September ..	—	15	6	27	6	15	65	109	96	14	—	—	—	195 75
October ..	4	15	3	36	9	1	124	147	135	20	1	15	4	206 0
November ..	5	8	9	15	2	—	175	82	21	21	1	7	4	190 75
December ..	5	5	1	24	—	—	106	35	16	16	—	16	4	100 0
Total ..	51	149	36	366	63	17	1,932	1,310	1,254	181	8	50	44	1,943 50

TABLE LXXVI. (c).—Conservancy Branch.

		REVENUE.	
Estimate No.		Estimate for 1910.	Recovered.
		Rs c.	Rs. c.
49	Conserving private latrines ..	50,000 0	65,165 86
50	Buckets sold ..	200 0	71 73
51	Disinfectants, &c., sold ..	1,000 0	1,413 87
52	Clearing cesspit privies ..	750 0	458 75
53	Lease of grass lands at depôt ..	5,520 0	4,467 50
54	Costs on arrears of conservancy ..	1,000 0	1,285 10
Total ..		58,470 0	72,862 81

Excess recovered Rs. 14,392·81.

EXPENDITURE 1910.

Votes controlled by the Public Health Department.

Estimate No.	Heading.		Estimate for 1910. Rs. c.	Expenditure in 1910. Rs. c.
115	Salaries and wages	..	17,286 0	16,647 58
116	House allowance	..	480 0	475 0
117	Conservancy	..	65,000 0	69,720 84
118	Coir dust	..	12,000 0	12,741 69
119	Stationery	..	600 0	578 69
120	Refunds	..	300 0	292 80
121	Hire of bulls	..	39,500 0	41,962 40
122	Postage	..	300 0	143 62
123	Uniform	..	500 0	613 84
124	Rent of depôt	..	1,638 0	—
125	Miscellaneous	..	1,500 0	1,121 52
126	Transport allowances	..	1,200 0	1,160 0
127	Oil allowances	..	48 0	43 0
93	Cost of disinfectants	..	2,600 0	3,569 40
Total		..	142,952 0	149,070 38

Excess Expenditure .. Rs. 6,118·38

Votes controlled by the Municipal Engineer.

128	Supply of latrine buckets	..	600 0	443 26
129	Supply of storage buckets	..	300 0	100 0
192	Conservancy buildings maintenance	..	2,000 0	2,579 23
202	Depôt roads maintenance	..	3,900 0	3,802 76
203	Narahenpitiya road maintenance	..	2,800 0	1,114 28
239	Night soil carts, construction and repairs	..	12,000 0	10,119 90
240	Septic tanks	..	250 0	206 78
247	Buckets construction	..	1,050 0	—
Total		..	22,900 0	18,366 21
Saving		..	Rs. 4,533·79.	

SUMMARY.

(a) EXPENDITURE.				Amount. Rs. c.
Total Votes	..	..	..	165,852 0
Total Expenditure	..	..	..	167,436 59
Total Excess Expenditure				1,584 59
(b) REVENUE.				
Total Estimates	..	..	..	58,470 0
Total Recovered	..	..	..	72,862 81
Total Excess recovered				14,392 81
Balance Excess Revenue				Rs. 12,808·22

TABLE LXXVII.—Enteric Hospital Returns.

1909 (a).					1910 (b).				
Admissions.		Deaths.		Percentage of Deaths.	Admissions.		Deaths.		Percentage of Deaths.
Municipal inspectors	82	..	15	18·29	Municipal inspectors	85	..	7	8·23
General Hospital	27	..	4	14·81	General Hospital	185	..	26	14·25
Lady Havelock hospital and Lady Ridgeway hospital	11	..	3	27·27	Lady Havelock hospital and Lady Ridgeway hospital	36	..	10	27·77
Voluntary admissions	26	..	4	15·38	Voluntary admissions	45	..	9	20·00
Total	146		26	17·80	Total	351		52	14·81

(c) and (d).—Age on Admission and at Death, 1909.

	Under One Year.		Between 2 and 10.		Between 11 and 20.		Between 21 and 39.		40 Years and over.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1909 ..	—	—	27	3	50	10	48	11	10	2	135	26
Percentage of Deaths	—		11·11		20·00		22·91		20·00		19·25	
1910 ..	1	—	56	7	130	16	124	25	25	4	336	52
Percentage of Deaths	—		12·50		12·30		20·16		16·00		15·47	

(e) Nationality.											
1909.						1910.					
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Percentage.				Admissions.	Deaths.	Percentage.	
Burghers	..	10	2	..	20·00	..	30	7	..	23·33	
Sinhalese	..	104	20	..	19·23	..	228	31	..	13·59	
Moors	..	9	2	..	22·22	..	22	4	..	18·18	
Malays	..	—	—	..	—	..	4	2	..	50·00	
Tamils	..	8	—	..	—	..	34	1	..	2·94	
Malabars	..	15	2	..	13·33	..	33	7	..	21·21	
All Races	..	146	26	..	17·80	..	351	52	..	14·77	

TABLE LXXVIII.—Slave Island Dispensary Returns. (a) Patients treated during 1910.

	Number of Patients treated during each Month.	First Visits.	Subsequent Visits.	Number of Phthisis Patients.
February	.. 1,178	.. 624	.. 554	.. 11
March	.. 1,423	.. 712	.. 711	.. 10
April	.. 1,054	.. 534	.. 520	.. 9
May	.. 1,209	.. 582	.. 627	.. 8
June	.. 1,158	.. 582	.. 576	.. 7
July	.. 988	.. 509	.. 479	.. —
August	.. 1,262	.. 620	.. 642	.. 3
September	.. 1,151	.. 535	.. 616	.. 4
October	.. 974	.. 484	.. 490	.. 4
November	.. 1,081	.. 520	.. 561	.. 4
December	.. 984	.. 477	.. 507	.. 3
Total	.. 12,462	6,179	6,283	63

(b) Annual Return of Sick treated at the Municipal Free Dispensary, Slave Island, from February 1 to December 31, 1910.

A.		Number.			Number.
General Diseases :—			(6) Facial neuralgia	..	25
(1) Meningitis	..	1	(7) Hemiphlegia	..	3
(2) Enteric..	..	54	(8) Spastic paraplegia	..	4
(3) Influenza	..	556	(9) Facial paralysis	..	1
(4) Measles..	..	3	(10) Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis..	..	1
(5) Chickenpox	..	3	(11) Tabes dorsalis	..	2
(6) Dysentery	..	147	(12) Syringomyelia	..	3
(7) Chronic dysentery	..	13	(13) Pott's disease	..	1
(8) Whooping cough	..	11	(14) Peripheral neuritis	..	10
(9) Erysipelas	..	4	E.		
(10) Mumps..	..	4	Organs of Special Sense :—		
(11) Tetanus	..	2	(a) Eye :		
Malarial Diseases :—			(1) Ophthalmia neonatorum	..	2
(a) Intermittent fever	..	145	(2) Conjunctivitis simple	..	25
(b) Malarial cachexia	..	40	(3) Blepharitis	..	4
Puerperal Septicæmia		11	(4) Keratitis	..	1
Syphilis.—			(5) Cataract	..	2
(a) Primary	..	2	(b) Ear :		
(b) Secondary	..	2	(1) Foreign body	..	3
(c) Tertiary	..	2	(2) Earache	..	10
(d) Congenital	..	3	(3) Acute catarrh	..	8
Anæmia :—			(4) Otitis Media	..	24
(Cause unknown)	..	1	(c) Nose :		
B.			(1) Foreign body	..	2
Parasitic Diseases :—			(2) Epistaxis	..	7
(1) Ascaris lumbricoides	..	764	(3) Polypus	..	2
(2) Anchilostomia duodenale	..	36	(4) Ozoena	..	12
(3) Tænia shlium	..	1	(5) Emphyema of frontal sinus	..	1
(4) Oidium albicans	..	9	F.		
(5) Acarus scabiei	..	201	Circulatory System :—		
C.			(1) Aortic stenosis	..	4
Constitutional Diseases :—			(2) Aortic regurgitation	..	1
(1) Debility	..	72	(3) Mitral stenosis	..	10
(2) Rheumatism	..	335	(4) Mitral regurgitation	..	9
(3) Rheumatic affections	..	289	(5) Hæmorrhoids	..	15
(4) Post dysenteric arthritis	..	1	(6) Varicose veins	..	3
(5) Obesity	..	6	(7) Angina pectoris	..	2
(6) Goitre	..	4	G.		
(7) Diabetes mellitus	..	9	Respiratory System :—		
(8) Diabetes insipidus	..	1	(1) Laryngitis	..	4
D.			(2) Bronchitis—		
Diseases of the Nervous System :—			(a) Acute	..	437
(1) Neurasthenia	..	7	(b) Chronic	..	163
(2) Convulsions	..	1	(3) Asthma	..	170
(3) Epilepsy	..	7	(4) Lobular pneumonia	..	48
(4) Hysteria	..	14	(5) Lobar pneumonia	..	26
(5) Migraine	..	7	(6) Pleurisy	..	5
			(7) Phthisis	..	63

H.		Number.			Number.
Digestive System :—			(19) Abortion	..	3
(1) Stomatitis	..	17	(20) Vasico vaginal fistula	..	1
(2) Toothache	..	82	(21) Prolapse of uterus	..	2
(3) Gum boil	..	14	(22) Ovaritis	..	1
(4) Pyorrhœa alveolaris	..	11			
(5) Acute pharyngitis	..	11	L.		
(6) Chronic pharyngitis	..	15	Integumentary System :—		
(7) Tonsillitis	..	13	(1) Acne vulgaris	..	1
(8) Gastritis	..	152	(2) Acne rosacea	..	2
(9) Dyspepsia	..	94	(3) Lichen tropicus	..	17
(10) Chronic enteritis	..	290	(4) Urticaria	..	2
(11) Constipation	..	210	(5) Dermatitis herpetiformis	..	2
(12) Colic ..	..	52	(6) 'Tænia versicolor'	..	2
(13) Hepatitis	..	5	(7) Erythema bullosa	..	3
(14) Jaundice	..	2	(8) Pruritus	..	54
(15) Colocystitis	..	1	(9) Eczema	..	142
(16) Cirrhosis of liver	..	3	(10) Ringworm	..	50
(17) Tabes mesenterica	..	9	(11) Impetigo contagiosa	..	5
(18) Psilosis	..	7	(12) Herpes zoster	..	7
(19) Prolapse of rectum	..	3	(13) Abrasions	..	13
			(14) Contusions	..	92
I.			(15) Incised wounds	..	22
Lymphatic System :—			(16) Contused wounds	..	30
(1) Lymphangitis	..	20	(17) Punctured wounds	..	1
(2) Adenitis	..	49	(18) Anal fissure	..	1
(3) Phlegmasia alba dolens..	..	1	(19) Sinus ..	..	3
(4) Elephantiasis of penis ..	..	1	(20) Cellulitis	..	3
(5) Elephantiasis of scrotum	..	1	(21) Corn ..	..	2
(6) Elephantiasis of leg ..	..	4	(22) Onychia	..	34
			(23) Furuncles	..	68
J.			(24) Leucoderma	..	4
Urinary System :—			(25) Carbuncle	..	2
(1) Albuminuria	..	5	(26) Burn ..	..	14
(2) Acute Bright's disease	..	10	(27) Tenosynovitis	..	1
(3) Chronic Bright's disease	..	13	(28) Sycosis barbæ	..	1
(4) Cystitis..	..	7	(29) Ulcer ..	..	335
(5) Incontinence of urine	..	4	(30) Abscess	..	60
K.			M.		
Generative System :—			Organs of Locomotion :—		
(1) Prostatitis	..	5	(1) Periostitis	..	10
(2) Balanitis	..	1	(2) Fractures	..	2
(3) Phimosis	..	1	(3) Dislocations	..	5
(4) Paraphimosis	..	1			
(5) Stricture at the meatus..	..	2	N.		
(6) Retention of urine	..	3	Tumours :—		
(7) Urethritis	..	2	(1) Lipoma	..	1
(8) Epididymitis	..	1	(2) Endothelioma	..	1
(9) Orchitis	..	9	(3) Palatal cysts	..	2
(10) Hydrocele	..	2	(4) Ovarian cyst	..	3
(11) Phlebitis of right spermatic cord	..	2	(5) Uterine fibroid	..	1
(12) Vaginitis	..	3	(6) Sarcoma	..	1
(13) Leucorrhœa	..	18	(7) Cancer ..	..	3
(14) Amenorrhœa	..	6			
(15) Dysmenorrhœa	..	62	O.		
(16) Menorrhagia	..	15	Abdominal Diseases :—		
(17) Meteorrhagia	..	11	(1) Intestinal obstruction	..	1
(18) Threatened abortion	..	11	(2) Pelvic cellulitis	..	2
			(3) Inguinal hernia	..	3
			(4) Appendicitis	..	1

(c) Visits by the Medical Officer.

	Number.
Visits paid by the Medical Officer to those unable to attend at the Dispensary	81
Visits paid to those reported by the Health Visitor as unable to attend ..	25
Labour cases in which medical or surgical aid rendered ..	3
Visits paid to cases attended to by the Municipal midwife ..	64
Cases sent in by Health Visitor by ticket ..	506

(d) Work done by the Health Visitor.

Statement showing details of work done (A) by Miss de Haan from February 1 to June 30, 1910, and (B) by Miss de Neys from July 1 to December 31, 1910.

	(A)	(B)	Total.
Number of visits paid to houses ..	11,714	11,468	23,182
Number of dispensary tickets issued ..	352	152	504
Number of cases in which Medical Officer was requested to visit ..	9	15	24
Number of houses where instructions re infant feeding were given ..	122	468	590

